ALDINE SPELLER

GRADES 5–8

BRYCE AND SHERMAN

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Eva Burkenn

Grade 7th

Dysart school.

Eva Burkenn

Grade 9th

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ALDINE SPELLER

PARTS THREE AND FOUR
FOR GRADES FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, AND EIGHT

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PREFACE

To teachers and the public alike, probably no subject taught in the public schools has been more disappointing than spelling. This disappointment is undoubtedly due to:

1. Defective material for study and poor methods of teaching;
2. Too much testing and too little teaching;
3. Finding errors rather than preventing them;
4. The use of a theoretical, rather than the practical, vocabulary of children and adults.

The teaching of spelling must be done from a spelling book in the hands of the children, since the individual teacher does not have time to prepare lists of words which will produce as good results as the lists given in a spelling book, the selection and preparation of which are the result of years of special observation and testing.

A plan of teaching spelling to secure the best results should consist of a thoughtful, systematic, and comprehensive presentation of the words and spelling facts which every pupil must learn. It must contain an adequate and simple system of phonics for the primary grades, since a large percentage of the words in common use are purely phonetic and present no spelling difficulties once a sane and practical phonetic foundation is fixed. It must have a vocabulary selected and graded with such care that it will give the child the ability to spell correctly those words which he needs to use in his written work, and that it will also develop and broaden his vocabulary for his future needs. It should contain suitable directions and hints to the teacher, sufficiently removed from the pupil's text so that he may not be confused by them.

It may, and in many grades should, contain information and suggestions to the pupil that will help him to master the many peculiarly non-phonetic words which present their individual problems and must be individually mastered. It should contain a very few of the most important spelling rules simply stated. It should contain a large variety of sentences for dictation, which may wisely take the form of gems of thought. Such a plan, well taught, constantly supplemented by the teacher with such words as the peculiar difficulties of individual pupils and classes may require, will produce a maximum of ability to spell correctly.

In the Aldine Speller the authors have presented a plan of teaching which in actual results has proved singularly effective. The vocabulary has been selected and graded with unusual care to meet the actual needs of life and to develop a spelling sense. In its preparation a careful comparison of the recent tests and investigations was made. An extensive tabulation was made of many of these, including those of Ayres, Jones, Cook and O'Shea, and Anderson, formed from the tabulation of correspondence and children's compositions, and others like the Boston and St. Louis lists developed by teachers. Paralleling this a comparison was made of the vocabularies and gradation of several of the most popular spelling books of the day. Special tests were given in many schools to secure additional data. The resulting vocabulary and its gradation is thought to represent the real writing vocabulary of the average child of the grade in which it is taught. Special and repeated drills are given on the real trouble makers — the one hundred and more words that comprise four-fifths of the misspelled words of the schoolroom.

In the primary grades use is made of exceptionally valuable phonetic lists. Emphasis is placed upon this important and very practical foundation for the development of a spelling sense, and its mastery in the primary grades will do much to train children to spell correctly. A few comparatively uncommon words are used in these lists chiefly for the value of the phonetic drill.

As every error creates a tendency, and if repeated quickly establishes a habit, it is important that the correct spelling of words be taught before children have occasion to write them. Every worth-while test and investigation shows the most common and most useful words in our language to be the words used early by children. It is likewise certain that very many of the misspelled words are one-syllable words in very common use. It would, therefore, seem essential that the real teaching of spelling should be done as early as possible in the grades — somewhat earlier than has frequently been the case — that correct habits, rather than incorrect ones, may be formed.

Obligation is expressed to Dr. Leonard P. Ayres of the Russell Sage Foundation for kind permission to make use of his list of "The Thousand Commonest Words," and to Dr. W. Franklin Jones for the use of his "Hundred Demons." These two lists of words together with some four thousand other very common and important words constitute the Aldine vocabulary.

To Mr. Arthur W. Kallom, Assistant Director of Educational Investigation and Measurements in the Public Schools of Boston, special obligation is due. His invaluable assistance and counsel have made possible this revision. With his aid the entire vocabulary has been rechecked and analyzed in the light of the most recent studies.

A Teacher's Manual has been prepared to accompany the Aldine Speller. It presents much valuable and interesting historical matter and helpful suggestions and directions to teachers of spelling. It should be in the hands of every teacher of spelling and consulted regularly by those whose classes use this book.

That the Aldine Speller may lead to some real teaching and decrease "lesson hearing" is the hope of the authors.

A place for everything &
everything in its place

To the Girls and Boys:

The Two Scouts

Once upon a time the general of an army found himself in a serious position. He was shut up in a fortified town and his food supply was very low. In order to find out something of the position, strength, and plans of the enemy, he sent two young soldiers out as scouts.

After many hardships the scouts came within sight of the enemy's lines. While they were looking down on the hostile camp from the top of a high tree, two officers came riding toward them. When they reached the tree in which the frightened scouts were hidden, the officers stopped to rest their horses in the shade. Never dreaming that their conversation could be overheard, they discussed their plans freely and rode away. As soon as it was safe, the two scouts came to the ground.

"What a lucky escape!" said one. "We might both have been captured. This teaches us a lesson. We will separate. Then if one is captured, the other can carry our information to the general."

So they separated, and in due time one of the scouts came into the general's presence.

"Well," said the general, "how many men have the enemy?"

"Ever and ever so many," answered the scout.

"Cavalry? Artillery? What?" asked the general sharply.

"Both," replied the scout.

"Where are they?" asked the general.

"On the other side of the wood," said the scout.

"But can't you give me a better idea of their number and position?" cried the impatient officer.

"I only know that there are ever and ever so many of them, and that they are scattered all over the countryside," was the answer.

"Well, did you learn anything of their plans?" asked the almost discouraged general.

"Yes," answered the scout eagerly. "I heard two officers talking. They are going to besiege us, attack Clifton, and wait for reënforcements."

"But what are they going to do first?" asked the anxious general.

"I don't remember," was the answer.

"I know no more than I did before you started! To think of the chance you have lost!" exclaimed the officer.

Just then the second scout entered.

"What have you to report?" asked the general.

The young man drew a piece of paper toward him and by a rough sketch and a few words of explanation, showed

the general the position and number of the enemy, so that he saw at a glance their strength and weakness. Then he added: "The officers that discussed their plans under our tree say that they will wait for reënforcements. Then part of their army will besiege us closely, keeping us busy, while the main army will capture Clifton."

"You have saved our army!" cried the delighted general. "From to-day you are ranked as captain. We will break through their lines before their reënforcements come up, and march to the relief of Clifton!"

Then turning to the first scout, he said: "You saw and heard exactly the same things as this young man, but instead of bringing me news worth while, you brought only a confused report. Do you know why you failed and he succeeded?"

"Yes," was the answer, "he's a born scout. I'm not."

"Nonsense!" replied the general. "He has trained himself to *see exactly*, to *hear exactly*, and to *repeat exactly*. That's all that is needed to make a born scout."

The Two Boys

Two boys were set to study the same spelling lesson. When it was time to write the lesson, one boy knew that a certain word "had an *i* and an *e* in it," but he could not tell which came first, so he guessed and failed. When the teacher pronounced another word, he wasn't just sure

what she did say, so again he guessed and again he failed. When called upon to read the words in the lesson, he left off final letters and slurred other letters, so that he did not even pronounce the words correctly, and as a perfectly pronounced word is half spelled, he failed once more. The other boy had a perfect paper.

The teacher said: "You boys had the same list of words to study, and the same time in which to master them. You had the same chance to hear them pronounced correctly and to pronounce them yourselves. Yet John has a perfect paper, and Tom has a failure. Do you know why?"

"John is a natural-born speller," answered Tom. "I am not."

"Nonsense!" replied the teacher. "John has trained himself to *see exactly*, to make a good mind picture of the word, just as the successful scout did of the enemy's lines, and so with his pencil he can reproduce it exactly. He, like the same scout, has trained his ear to *hear exactly*, and his mind to *reproduce exactly*. That's all that is needed to make a born speller."

Which scout did Tom most resemble? Which would you rather be like?

Are you a "natural-born speller," that is, do you

See exactly,
Hear exactly,
Pronounce exactly?

1

con quer prize gen tle man

con quer or gen tle men

2

Who misses or who wins the prize,
Go, lose or conquer as you can,
But if you fall, or if you rise,
Be each, pray God, a gentleman.

— THACKERAY.

3	4	5	6
a gree	cheer ful	hap pens	source
a gree ment	hu mor	hap pened	de stroy
a gree a ble	hu mor ous	pleas ant	mean
dis a gree a ble	trans form	un pleas ant	meant
sit u a ted	peace	ex act ly	du ty
sit u a tion	peace ful	dif fi cult	du ties

If anything disagreeable happens, try to see the funny side of it, and do not let it destroy your peace of mind.

To see the funny side will often transform an unpleasant situation into a merry one.

Man is meant to be cheerful.

7

DICTIONARY WORK

In grade four you were taught how to find words in the dictionary. You were taught the markings for the long and short vowels, and the use of the accent mark. These were used to help you pronounce the word. The vowels have other sounds beside the long and short sounds, and these are shown by other marks.

You will find that the *a* has a different sound in each of the following words:

make cap all car care fast was any

Suppose you did not know how to pronounce the word *master*. Look it up in your dictionary and you will find it marked *màs'tēr*. At the bottom of each page of the dictionary is a line which shows the marking of familiar words. It is called a *key*. Looking at this key you will find that the *a* is marked *à* like the *a* in *àsk*, and the *e* like the *e* in *mākēr*. Using these same sounds of the vowel you can pronounce the word. Look in the dictionary for the pronunciation of these words:

heaven, basket, chocolate, kitchen, garage, breakfast, elm, always, different, jewel, attempt, honorable, automobile, dandelion, machine, perfect, nephew, overalls, pasture, primary.

8

Words used as the names of persons or things are called nouns. Name the vowels. Name the consonants.

al pha bet con so nant vow el

pre ced ed plu ral noun

Nouns ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, form their plurals by changing the *y* to *i* and adding *es*. What word in Lesson 6 forms its plural in this way? Copy the following words; opposite each write its plural, following the rule above.

9	10	11	12
ge og ra phy	laun dry	char i ty	vi cin i ty
dic tion a ry	a gen cy	mer cy	vic to ry
gro cer y	en try	in ju ry	sym pa thy
gal ler y	de liv er y	pan sy	va ri e ty
fam i ly	li bra ry	prop er ty	va can cy
fair y	mem o ry	sal a ry	sup ply

The following words are very troublesome. *See* what is peculiar in each word. Write sentences containing these trouble makers and be very careful to spell them correctly. Write each of them several times and try to remember just how it looks.

13		14	
buy	read y	meant	gram mar
dear	wheth er	hoarse	mak ing
tired	stud ied	which	news

15	16	17	18
par don	gen er ous	for tune	reap
mer ci ful	lib er al	for tu nate	sows
cour age	kind ly	mis for tune	un til
cou ra geous	kind ness	cour te sy	al ways
friend ship	plants	cour te ous	tire

19

It is good to pardon, to be merciful, to be liberal; but it is better to be just.

Many of the misfortunes of life flee if you courageously meet them. —Talmage.

A good deed is never lost; he who sows courtesy reaps friendship, and he who plants kindness reaps love.

Life is not so short but there is always time for courtesy. —Emerson.

20	21	22	23
pos si ble	val ue	car ry	through
pos si bly	val u a ble	car ries	de pend
im pos si ble	tramp	post age	de pend ent
dif fi cul ty	stamp	post al	in de pend ent
dif fi cul ties	a bil i ty	al so	in de pend ence

24

The word "impossible" is not in my dictionary.

— Napoleon.

Like a postage stamp, a man's value depends on his ability to stick to a thing till he gets there.

— Joseph Chamberlain.

Through difficulties to the stars.

— Motto of the State of Kansas.

25	26	27	28
sol dier	ac cord ing	hos pi tal	med i cine
in va lid	of fi cial	ar my	fe ver
ad dress	rec ords	brave ly	sponge
mad am	reg u lar	a lert	bath
pri vate	in sist ed	stead y	bathe

29

A lady once addressed a wounded soldier in a hospital as a hero. "I'm no hero, Madam," insisted the brave invalid. "According to the official records, I'm just a private in the regular army."

30	31	32	33
guard	chief	chal lenge	dread
a larm	colo nel	con test	file
sad dle	gen er al	pur sue	reb el
bri dle	com rade	ral ly	sav age
fi er y	dan ger ous	ral lied	strug gle

34	35	36	37
join	na vy	pow der	po si tion
joint	na val	bul let	stern
won	u ni form	burst	glo ry
ban dage	roy al	pris on er	glo ri ous
sword	rul er	force	fierce

38

Final *y* when preceded by a consonant is generally changed to *i* when a letter or a suffix is added to a word.

What word in Lesson 32 is affected by this rule? In Lesson 37?

pre ced ed gen er al ly suf fix af fect

39	40	41	42
ap ply	mar ry	bur y	oc cu py
ap plied	mar ried	bur i al	oc cu pied
ap plies	mar ri age	bur ied	oc cu pa tion
no ti fy	de ny	re ply	his to ry
no ti fied	de nied	re plied	his to ri an
no ti fies	de ni al	re plies	his tor i cal

43	44	45	46
held	pa tient	un rav el	prof it
nor	pa tient ly	heart	prof it a ble
worth	pa tience	sev er al	per il
wor thy	hon or	thus	per il ous
sore ly	hon or a ble	none	busi ness

47

Noble deeds are held in honor,
But the wide world sorely needs
Hearts of patience to unravel this —
The worth of common deeds. — STEDMAN.

I'll mind my own business; what's none of my profit shall be none of my peril. — SPANISH.

48	49	50	51
worse	a void	con verse	sep a rate
worst	straight	con ver sa tion	sep a rate ly
prop er	a broad	u ni ver si ty	sep a ra tion
stud y	so cial	col lect	Wednes day
per son	so ci e ty	col lec tion	Christ mas

Write the plurals of *study*, *university*, and *society*. What change is made? Can you give the rule? Look carefully at the first *a* in *separate*, *separately*, *separation*. Form the habit of pronouncing these words correctly and you will not misspell them.

52

The true university of these days is a collection of books.

—Carlyle.

In my study I am sure to converse with none but wise men, but abroad it is impossible to avoid the society of fools.

—Sir William Waller.

53

grit pres ence con trol com pel

The man of grit carries in his presence a power that controls and compels.

54

re pent speech speak er tem per

silence guide

More have repented of speech than of silence.
Control your temper or it will control you.

— Horace.

Compare the *ee* in *speech* and the *ea* in *speaker*.

55

char i ty
char i ta ble
con tra ry

for give
for giv en
for giv ing

56

se vere
se ver i ty
gen tle ness

re sist
crow bar
top ic

57

And now there remains faith, hope, and charity,
These three; but the greatest of these is charity.

— Bible.

I don't believe the man is living,
Who feels not better for forgiving. — Selected.

There is no severity like gentleness. — French.

The rock that resists a crowbar gives way to the roots of a tender plant.

— Tamil.

58	59	60	61
pres ent	civ il	cau tion	fiend
fu ture	de ni al	par ent	fiend ish
neg lect	rude	safe ty	di vine
re gret	con sent	sud den	hu man
ap pear	act	throw	re strain
fur ther	di rect	struck	get ting

62

Present neglect makes future regret. —Dutch.

A civil denial is better than a rude consent. —Scottish.

Caution is the parent of safety. —Scottish.

To return evil for evil is fiendish; good for good, human; good for evil, divine. —Spanish.

63

for get ting	re venge	err	re spect
wrong			thy self

Forgetting a wrong is a mild revenge. —Saint Francis.

But most of all respect thyself. —Greek.

To err is human, to forgive divine. —Pope.

Long ago brave knights rode about seeking and overcoming all dragons and demons that brought trouble to mankind. Today there are still many difficulties to be sought out and overcome. Some spelling words cause so much trouble that they have been called "Spelling Demons." You will find one hundred of these on this and the following page. Have you already overcome them all? If not, *do it now.*

64	65	66	67
beginning	though	early	through
could	Tuesday	instead	ready
which	coming	two	friend
their	wear	too	many
there	separate	meant	forty
seems	don't	business	every
blue	answer	easy	they
hour	always	among	says

68	69	70	71
some	built	since	whole
been	again	done	write
trouble	where	dear	writing
half	color	week	having
break	very	hear	would
buy	none	here	just
busy	making	guess	cough
used	women	often	heard

72	73	74	75
doctor	knew	choose	minute
piece	can't	shoes	country
raise	won't	tonight	February
whether	laid	tired	any
does	said	lose	truly
once	hoarse	Wednesday	sugar
believe	tear	grammar	straight
ache	sure	wrote	much
read	loose	enough	know

76		77	
knowl edge	lin gers	rea son	in struct
pos sess	ad vance	knuck les	in struc tion
re cede	ac cept	buck le	a long

78

LEARNING

Knowledge comes but wisdom lingers. — Tennyson.

Good instruction is better than riches.
— William Penn.

If you will not hear Reason she will rap your knuckles.
— Franklin.

He who does not advance, recedes. — Latin.

Study two of the above proverbs and write them from memory.

79	80	81	82
teach er	sight	change	ob ject
pu pil	prove	whose	ob jec tion
prim er	al low	an gle	vote
sto ry	jun ior	ac tive	course
ques tion	sen ior	quar ter	sure ly

83

dou ble ben e fit un asked pre cious

He gives double who gives unasked. — Arabian.

There is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers. — Seneca.

The giver makes the gift more precious. — Latin.

84

tri al tri umph cause de feat re al

No trials, no triumphs.

A cause that cannot stand defeat is not worth fighting for.

Rewrite one of the above quotations, giving the meaning in your own words.

85	86	87	88
strict	pop u lar	badge	scis sors
mus cle	foot ball	ban ner	coast
mea sles	mov a ble	dis trict	boast
naugh ty	dis cov er	town	o blige
mes sage	per son al	fig ure	mar ket

89	90	91	92
bit ten	hedge	begged	fright ened
un a ble	bru tal	beg ging	re treat
wan der	rogue	sup ply	rap id ly
sum mon	per ish	se cure	scheme
re lief	trough	pro vide	mince meat
af fair	as sure	ab sence	of fice
blood	fright en	be gan	vic tim

93

THE WOLF AND THE SHEEP

A wolf that had been bitten by a dog, lay under a hedge unable to move. A sheep wandered by and the wolf summoned her to his relief.

"I am perishing. Please bring me some water from your trough," he begged. "If you will supply me with water, I will provide my own meat."

The frightened sheep retreated rapidly, saying, "I see through your scheme, you brutal rogue. I know how you will secure your meat. If I come near enough to give you a drink, you will make mincemeat of me."

—Æsop.

94	95	96	97
re cent	thief	shal low	fol ly
mem ber	thieves	eight	hol ly
may be	wolf	freight	con fess
there fore	wolves	es tate	pro gress
pop u la tion	learn	suf fer	no tion
guilt y	ves sel	won der	bridge

98

Shallow vessels carry light freight. — French.

Fools are the worst thieves. They rob time and temper.
— Goethe.

A fool loses his estate before he learns his folly.
— French.

A fool who will confess
Is a fool who will progress.

99		100	
verb	sub ject	po et ry	quo ta tion
ad verb	noun	rhyme	phon ics
prov erb	pro noun	syl la ble	lec ture

WORDS USED IN ARITHMETIC

101	102	103	104
a rith me tic	quo tient	to tal	prob lem
de nom i na tor	ad di tion	ci pher	bal ance
sub trac tion	a mount	solve	dec i mal
mul ti ply	frac tion	a cre	in ter est
mul ti pli ca tion	nu mer ous	me ter	mil lion
mul ti pli cand	nu mer a tor	can cel	a re a

105

Some nouns ending in *f* or *fe* form their plurals by changing the *f* or *fe* to *v* and adding *es*. Write the plurals of the following words:

calf	shelf	self	life
half	leaf	wife	loaf

What words on page 27 follow this rule?

106		107	
art ist	ob long	sys tem	cray on
scene	width	sur face	bluff
view	breadth	nat u ral	ridge

WORDS USED IN GEOGRAPHY

108	109	110	111
met al	is land	cap i tol	frig id
cop per	isth mus	tun nel	freeze
quar ry	o cean	com merce	tor rid
pla teau	prai rie	cul ti vate	tem per ate
pen in su la	re gion	ce re al	fer tile
strait	sec tion	cli mate	des ert

112

be ing seem ing dream ing

NOBILITY

True worth is in being, not seeming, —
In doing each day that goes by
Some little good — not in dreaming
Of great things to do by and by.

ALICE CARY.

113		114	
ros y	height	di rec tion	ca nal
crim son	car bon	west ern	chan nel
pat tern	bor der	south ern	ore

115

DICTIONARY LESSON

Sometimes it is necessary to show the sound of one letter by using another letter having an equivalent sound. For example, the only way we have of showing the sound of *a* in *any* is to represent the *a* sound by short *e*. You will find it in the dictionary thus: *any* (ĕny).

Find the pronunciation of these words:

sphere, swept, thistle, vegetable, wash, window, wound, president, custom, area, natural, interest, acre, progress, therefore, popular, won't, just, ache, business.

116	**117**	**118**	**119**
pro duce	sci ence	dis tinct	in vent
prod uct	tel e gram	cen tu ry	in ven tion
pro nounce	tel e graph	col o nies	pres i dent
state ment	tel e phone	cus tom	tribe
hy phen	ca ble	de bate	o ral
vol ca noes	ex press	fu ture	cop ied

How would you spell the plural of *century?* Spell the singular of *colonies.* What word in Lesson 119 follows the same rule? In what two ways is *produce* pronounced?

120	121	122	123
pro fes sor	con fuse	hoarse	meth od
cer tain	con fu sion	de tain	com mence
cer tain ly	ex pect	re sult	ac cu rate
stu dent	un ex pect ed	fro zen	doubt
ex claim	won der ful	ad mit	doubt less
col lege	ques tion	count	doubt ful

Be careful of the *or* in *professor.*

124

A professor in a certain college liked to confuse the students by asking unexpected questions. One very cold night he asked a bright student how many stars are in the sky.

"Wait, professor, and I will tell you," replied the student, and commenced to count very slowly. When he had reached two hundred, the professor, who was half frozen, exclaimed hoarsely, "That will do! I admit that you are a wonderful student. Your method is slow and the results will doubtless be accurate, but I will detain you no longer."

125	126	127	128
ranch	mer it	skel e ton	cho rus
scythe	shep herd	cir cu lar	quar tet
aisle	base ment	chim ney	al to
apt	ce ment	plas ter	bass
league	cloth ing	child hood	con cert
sprain	ceil ing	child ish	op er a

Look closely at the spelling of *aisle*. Notice the *n* in *chimney*.

129		130	
couch	ped dle	kept	con tain
nee dle	ped dling	key	hus band
thim ble	ped dler	hurt	av e nue
thread		how ev er	

Look up the spelling of *peddler* in the dictionary. How many syllables has the word?

131			
lin en	ex cept	suit	quit
trunk	cou ple	cen ter	

132	133	134	135
yield	haze	own er	a board
shield	graze	par cel	pas sage
spin dle	blaze	pack age	pas sen ger
forge	blaz ing	pave ment	ac ci dent
wealth	a maze	pe cul iar	Af ri ca
ap point	ef fect	au to	ob tain

136

"I Can" is a worker; he tills the broad fields,
And digs from the earth all the wealth that it yields;
The hum of his spindles begins with the light,
And the fires of his forges are blazing all night.

—W. A. Butler.

137	138	139	140
haul	de ceive	el e va tor	el e gant
lim it	sick ness	an y way	ap prove
sus pect	smil ing	dis turb	re tire
a shore	so ber	beck on	ex am ine
awn ing	se ri ous	reck on	ex am i na tion
in spect	ef fort	de gree	judg ment

141

niece	sig na ture	re spect	af fec tion ate
lov ing	cor dial ly	af fec tion	af fec tion ate ly
lov a ble	sin cere	daugh ter	re spect ful ly
cor dial	sin cere ly	faith ful ly	re spect a ble

143

SOME LETTER SIGNATURES

To members of the family or to friends.

Your loving daughter	Lovingly yours
Your affectionate niece	Affectionately yours
Yours cordially	Cordially yours
Yours sincerely	Sincerely yours
Very sincerely yours	Faithfully yours

144

BUSINESS SIGNATURES

Yours truly	Yours respectfully
Very truly yours	Very respectfully yours

Write from memory two signatures to friendly letters and one to a business letter, signing your name.

145

DICTIONARY LESSON

Sometimes when we are not sure how to spell a word it is necessary to think of the sounds in the word, and get the letters as near as possible, then look in the dictionary to see if the spelling is correct.

Write five words that have to do with any of the industries in your town or city. Consult your dictionary to see if the spelling is correct.

146		147	
fail ure	leg end	op po site	sup port
in no cent	myth	en tire	qui et
in come	in sult	en tire ly	am ple

To what word is *ly* added to make a new word? What syllable could be added to *support* to make a new word? To *insult?* Spell the new words.

148		149	
fa mous	fla vor	bare foot	de mand
month ly	in form	ex tra	dis miss
re ceive	vi o lin	pro ceed	im por tant

150

'Tis easy enough to be pleasant,
When life flows along like a song;
But the man worth while is the one who will smile
When everything goes dead wrong.

— Wilcox.

151		**152**	
re turn	slow ly	de scribe	im prove
re gard	fi nal	ar range	im prov ing
rule	fi nal ly	ar range ment	bar gain

Why is the *e* dropped when *ing* is added to *improve?* Why is it not dropped when *ment* is added to *arrange?*

153		**154**	
e ras er	ad vice	mis spell	lone some
nec es sa ry	skat ing	ar ti cle	skill ful
at tempt	en ve lope	re mem ber	pe ri od

There are *two s's* in *misspell.* *Necessary* is a hard word. Follow the king's three rules.

155		156	
at tend	in i tial	o beyed	with in
at tend ance	cap i tal	o be di ence	with out
sat is fy	course	o be di ent	ti dy

What syllable is added to *attend* to make *attendance?* What words in Lesson 156 are formed by adding letters or syllables to *obey?*

157	158	159	160
we'll	isn't	pas tor	em ploy
we've	aren't	plant	us ing
wasn't	I've	no bod y	foam
wouldn't	I'll	rel a tive	cur rent
weren't	didn't	re la tion	man u al

Why is the apostrophe used in each word in Lesson 157 and 158? What letter or letters are left out? Notice the *or* in *pastor.*

161

score dirt y ci der dis gust

film in stant urge

NORTON, MASS.,
Dec. 14, 1809.

Dear Father:

I received your letter and to prove to you how important I regard the rules you gave me, I am following your advice by writing to you at once. First I will proceed to describe to you the arrangement of my desk as you say it is most necessary to attend to this before attempting to write. My desk is tidy. The articles on it are arranged neatly. You can see from this letter that I have obeyed your rules for writing. I have used the eraser when necessary. There are no blots. Finally I think the writing is neat and there are no misspelled words.

Does this satisfy you, Father? If so remember our bargain and bring me the violin on your return. Come soon for I am lonesome without you.

I go skating every day. Of course I am not yet a skillful skater, but I am slowly improving.

I shall be careful in addressing the envelope to use capitals and to place a period after every initial. I want my letter within and without to satisfy you.

Your obedient son,

JOHN.

162

This letter, almost exactly as given in your book, was written by a boy of long ago in answer to a letter from his father.

What rules did his father give him about his desk? Using the eraser? Blots? Spelling?

What bargain did he make with his son?

Write a letter like the one you think John's father sent to him.

163		**164**	
an gel	bot tle	an i mal	an kle
both er	cof fee	i cy	loan
el bow	be ing	huge	hab it
chill y	er rand	stopped	i ron

165	**166**	**167**	**168**
eighth	drowned	big gest	jew el
ninth	cen tral	bar ren	jew el ry
tenth	con duct	a ware	re al ize
eight y	fur nish	eas i ly	ker nel
nine ty	ear nest	al read y	bee tle

169

di a mond
al though
sen si ble

spar kle
spar kling
cu ri ous

170

soil
ea ger
bur ied

dis ap point
ex change
at tract ed

171

The Cock and the Diamond

A cock scratching in a barren field found a diamond buried in the soil. The curious hens attracted by the sparkling jewel gathered eagerly around him. The cock was plainly disappointed.

"How lovely!" exclaimed an old hen. "Do you realize that you have found a diamond? Are you aware that diamonds are very costly?"

"I don't care how costly this jewel may be," answered the sensible cock. "Although it may be the biggest diamond in the world I'll gladly exchange it for a kernel of corn, a nut, or a fat beetle."

—Æsop.

172		173	
bet ter	house	build	beat en
preach	mouse	woods	path
ser mon	though	world	neigh bor

If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mouse-trap than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door.

— Emerson.

Review List

The following are among the 1000 most common words. You have studied every one of them. Every boy and girl at the end of the fifth grade should be able to spell them correctly.

eight	proper	slide	attend
afraid	judge	farther	between
uncle	weather	duty	public
rather	worth	company	friend
aboard	contain	quite	through
jail	figure	none	until
shed	sudden	knew	madam
retire	forty	remain	truly
district	instead	direct	whole
restrain	throw	appear	address
royal	personal	liberty	request
objection	everything	enough	raise
pleasure	rate	fact	August
navy	chief	board	Tuesday

fourth	perfect	September	struck
population	second	station	Thursday
except	woman	copy	begun
aunt	young	been	collect
else	fair	yesterday	file
built	dollar	among	provide
center	evening	doctor	stood
front	fell	hear	born
rule	sure	size	goes
carry	least	December	hold
chain	sorry	dozen	drill
death	press	there	pretty
learn	November	tax	stole
pair	subject	number	income
check	April	October	bought
heard	history	reason	paid
always	cause	fifth	railroad
something	himself	extra	unable
write	use	dress	ticket

Vocabulary for Grade Five

ability
aboard
abroad
absence
accept
accident
according
accurate
*ache
acre
act
active
addition
address
*admit
advance
adverb
*advice
affair
affect
affection
affectionate
affectionately
*afraid
Africa
*again
agency
agree
agreeable
agreement
aisle
alarm
alert
allow
along
alphabet
already
also
although
alto
*always
amaze
*among
amount
ample
angel
angle
animal
ankle
*answer
*any
*anyway
appear
applied
applies
apply
appoint
approve
*April
apt
area
aren't
*arithmetic
army
*arrange
arrangement
article
artist
ashore
assure
*attempt
attend
attendance
attracted
*August
*aunt
auto
avenue
avoid
aware
awning
badge
balance
bandage
banner
barefoot
bargain
barren

Words with an asterisk (*) occur in a previous grade.

basement
bass
*bath
bathe
beaten
beckon
*been
beetle
*began
begged
begging
*beginning
*begun
being
*believe
benefit
better
*between
biggest
bitten
*blaze
blazing
blood
*blue
bluff
boast
border
*born
bother
bottle
*bought
bravely
breadth
*break
bridge
bridle
brutal
buckle
*build
*built
bullet
burial
buried
burst
bury
*business
*busy
*buy
cable
calf
canal
cancel
*can't
*capital
capitol
carbon
*carries
*carry
cause
caution
ceiling
cement
center
central
century
cereal
certain
certainly
*chain
challenge
*change
channel
charitable
charity
*check
cheerful
chief
childhood
childish
chilly
chimney
*choose
chorus
Christmas
cider
cipher
circular
civil
climate
clothing
coast
coffee
collect
collection
college
colonel
colonies
*color
*coming
commence

commerce
*company
compel
comrade
concert
*conduct
confess
confuse
confusion
conquer
conqueror
consent
consonant
contain
contest
contrary
control
conversation
converse
copied
copper
*copy
cordial
cordially
couch
*cough
*could
*count
*country
couple
*courage
courageous
course
courteous
courtesy
crayon
crimson
crowbar
cultivate
curious
current
custom
dangerous
*daughter
*dear
*death
debate
deceive
*December
decimal
defeat
degree
delivery
demand
denial
denied
denominator
deny
*depend
dependent
describe
desert
destroy
detain
diamond
dictionary
didn't
difficult
difficulties
difficulty
direct
direction
dirty
disagreeable
disappoint
discover
disgust
dismiss
distinct
district
disturb
divine
*doctor
*does
*dollar
*done
*don't
double
doubt
doubtful
doubtless
*dozen
dread
dreaming
*dress
*drill
drowned
duties
duty
eager

*early
earnest
easily
*easy
effect
effort
*eight
eighth
eighty
elbow
elegant
elevator
*else
employ
*enough
entire
entirely
entry
envelope
eraser
err
errand
estate
*evening
*every
*everything
exactly
examination
examine
except
exchange
exclaim
*expect
express
extra
*fact
failure
*fair
*fairy
faithfully
*family
famous
*farther
*February
*fell
fertile
fever
fiend
fiendish
fierce
fiery
*fifth
figure
file
film
final
finally
flavor
foam
folly
football
force
forge
forgetting
*forgive
forgiven
forgiving
fortunate
*fortune
*forty
*fourth
fraction
freeze
freight
*friend
friendship
frighten
frightened
frigid
*front
frozen
furnish
further
future
gallery
general
generally
generous
gentleman
gentlemen
gentleness
geography
getting
glorious
glory
*goes
grammar
*graze
grit
grocery

*guard
*guess
guide
guilty
habit
*half
happened
happens
haul
*having
*haze
*hear
*heard
*heart
hedge
height
*held
*here
*himself
historian
historical
*history
hoarse
*hold
holly
*honor
*honorable
hospital
*hour
*house
*however
huge
human
humor
humorous
*hurt
husband
hyphen
icy
I'll
important
impossible
improve
improving
income
independence
independent
inform
initial
injury
innocent
insisted
inspect
instant
*instead
instruct
instruction
insult
interest
invalid
invent
invention
iron
island
isn't
isthmus
I've
*jail
*jewel
*jewelry
join
joint
*judge
judgment
junior
*just
kept
kernel
key
kindly
kindness
*knew
*know
knowledge
knuckles
*laid
laundry
*leaf
league
*learn
*least
lecture
legend
liberal
*liberty
library
*life
limit
*linen
lingers

*loaf
loan
lonesome
*loose
*lose
lovable
*loving
madam
*making
manual
*many
market
marriage
married
marry
maybe
*mean
meant
measles
medicine
*member
memory
merciful
mercy
merit
message
metal
meter
method
million
mincemeat
*minute
misfortune
misspell
monthly
*mouse
movable
*much
multiplicand
multiplication
multiply
muscle
myth
natural
naughty
naval
navy
necessary
needle
*neglect
*neighbor
news
niece
ninety
ninth
nobody
*none
nor
notified
notifies
notify
notion
noun
*November
*number
numerator
numerous
obedience
obedient
obeyed
object
objection
oblige
oblong
obtain
occupation
occupied
occupy
ocean
*October
office
official
*often
*once
opera
opposite
oral
ore
owner
package
*paid
*pair
*pansy
parcel
*pardon
parent
passage
passenger
pastor
path

patience
*patient
patiently
pattern
pavement
peace
peaceful
peculiar
peddle
peddler
peddling
peninsula
*perfect
peril
perilous
*period
perish
person
personal
phonics
*piece
plant
plants
plaster
plateau
*pleasant
*pleasure
plural
poetry
popular
population
position
possess
possible
possibly
postage
postal
powder
prairie
*preach
preceded
precious
presence
*present
president
*press
*pretty
primer
prisoner
private
prize
problem
proceed
produce
product
professor
profit
profitable
progress
pronoun
pronounce
proper
property
prove
proverb
*provide
*public
pupil
pursue
quarry
quarter
quartet
*question
quit
*quiet
quotation
quotient
*railroad
*raise
rallied
rally
ranch
rapidly
*rate
*rather
*read
ready
real
realize
*reap
reason
rebel
recede
receive
recent
reckon
records
regard
region
regret

regular
relation
relative
relief
*remain
remember
repent
*replied
replies
*reply
*request
resist
respect
respectable
respectfully
restrain
result
retire
retreat
*return
revenge
rhyme
ridge
rogue
rosy
royal
rude
rule
ruler
saddle
safety
*said
salary
satisfy
savage
*says
scene
scheme
science
scissors
score
scythe
*second
section
secure
seeming
*seems
self
senior
sensible
separate
separately
separation
*September
serious
sermon
several
*severe
severity
shallow
*shed
shelf
shepherd
shield
*shoes
sickness
*sight
signature
silence
*since
sincere
sincerely
situated
situation
*size
skating
skeleton
skillful
*slide
slowly
*smiling
sober
social
society
*soil
soldier
solve
*some
*something
sorely
*sorry
source
southern
sows
sparkle
sparkling
speaker
speech
spindle
sponge

*sprain
stamp
statement
*station
steady
stern
*stole
*stood
stopped
*story
*straight
strait
*strict
struck
struggle
student
studied
study
subject
subtraction
sudden
*suffer
suffix
*sugar
*suit
summon
supply
support
*sure
surely
surface
suspect
sword
syllable
sympathy
system
*tax
*teacher
*tear
telegram
telegraph
telephone
temper
temperate
*tenth
*their
*there
therefore
*they
thief
thieves
thimble
*though
thread
*through
throw
*Thursday
*thus
thyself
*ticket
tidy
tire
tired
*tonight
*too
topic
torrid
total
town
tramp
transform
trial
tribe
triumph
*trouble
trough
*truly
trunk
*Tuesday
tunnel
*two
unable
unasked
*uncle
unexpected
uniform
university
unpleasant
unravel
until
urge
*use
*used
using
vacancy
valuable
value
variety
verb
*very

*vessel
vicinity
victim
victory
view
violin
volcanoes
*vote
vowel
wander
wasn't
*wealth
*wear
*weather
*Wednesday
*week
we'll
weren't
western
we've
*where
whether
*which
*whole
*whose
width
*wife
*within
*without
*wolf
*wolves
*woman
*women
won
*wonder
*wonderful
*won't
*wood
*world
worse
worst
*worth
worthy
*would
wouldn't
*write
*writing
wrong
*wrote
*yesterday
yield
*young

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

SIXTH YEAR

1	2	3	4
glare	proud ly	dawn	broad
star-span gled	hailed	stripes	through
ban ner	gleam ing	rock et	per il ous
gal lant ly	stream ing	bomb	ear ly
twi light	ram parts	proof	watched

5

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

O say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;
O say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

—Francis Scott Key.

Study the words and write the stanza from memory.

6	7	8	9
na tion	sun rise	dur ing	staff
na tion al	sun set	ci vil ian	rev o lu tion
cer e mo ny	me mo ri al	mil i ta ry	re volv er
fol low ing	spec ta tors	mi li tia	reg u la tions
ob serve	at ten tion	re quire	sa lute

10		11	
hoist	a rise	fu ner al	mourn ful
un cov er	low ered	mourn ing	con clu sion
re view		halt	

12

CEREMONY OF THE NATIONAL FLAG

In order to show the proper respect to the flag the following ceremony should be observed:

It should not be hoisted before sunrise nor allowed to remain up after sunset.

At "retreat," sunset, civilian spectators should stand at "attention" and uncover during the playing of the "Star-Spangled Banner." Military spectators are required by regulation to stand at attention and give the military salute.

When the National colors are passing on parade, or in review, the spectator should, if walking, halt, and if sitting, arise, and stand at attention and uncover.

When the flag is flown at half staff as a sign of mourning it should be hoisted to full staff at the conclusion of the funeral.

In placing the flag at half staff, it should first be hoisted to the top of the staff and then lowered to position, and before lowering from half staff it should be first raised to the top.

On Memorial Day the flag should fly at half staff from sunrise to noon, and full staff from noon to sunset.

— Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York.

Read the above rules for showing respect to the flag, then close your book and write them from memory using your own words.

FLAG NAMES

Old Glory.

The Flower of Liberty.
— Holmes.

The Stars and Stripes.

Freedom's Banner.
— Drake.

13	14	15	16
de clare	o pin ion	claim	Eng lish
dec la ra tion	to geth er	to tal	Ire land
Brit ish	al to geth er	a dopt	I rish
va ry	or i gin	rep re sent	Scot land
va ri ous	o rig i nal	Eng land	Scotch

17

The president's salute and the British royal salute are the same — twenty-one guns. There are various opinions as to the origin of this number. Some claim that the original number was seven and that twenty-one was adopted to represent the union of England, Scotland, and Ireland — seven guns for each country.

18	19	20	21
ac count	news pa per	re quest	men tion
ed i tor	rec i ta tion	close ly	puz zle
i ci cle	pay ment	gos sip	rid dle
fact	non sense	moist	mi ser
cob web	de cline	mois ture	o dor

In some words the final *e* is dropped when an ending beginning with a vowel is added. This is the rule in Lessons 22 and 23, 24 and 25.

22	23	24	25
ar rive	pre serve	de serve	sac ri fice
ar riv al	pre serv ing	dodge	pause
bore	com pare	re move	med dle
bor ing	com par ing	ram ble	lodge
bounce	pro mote	pledge	in quire
bounc ing	pro mo tion	in clude	en close
com bine	ed u cate	re fuse	es cape
com bi na tion	ed u ca tion	en gage	con clude

26

Add *ing* to each word in Lesson 24. In doing this drop the final *e* because the new ending *ing* begins with a vowel.

27

Add *ing* to each word in Lesson 25. What letter must be dropped? Why?

28	29	30	31
yoke	de clared	drudge	per fume
an noy	sub mit	drudg er y	i dle ness
an noyed	sub mit ting	an nu al	con tin ue
mocked	at tached	hol i day	con tin u ing
for ev er	fes ti val	al tar	e vent

32

Dictionary Lesson

A calf that had never felt the yoke, *mocked* an ox who was *attached* to a plow for *submitting* to such *drudgery*. The ox was *annoyed* but *continued* his work.

Not long after there was a great *festival*. The ox had his *annual* holiday for this *event*, but the calf was sacrificed on the altar.

"If that is the end of idleness," *declared* the ox, "I think work is better. I had rather my neck felt the yoke forever than the ax for a moment."

—Æsop.

Rewrite the above fable using other words in the place of those that are italicized.

33

ma hog a ny	ce dar	ex te ri or	shin gles
bun ga low	pal ace	in te ri or	pi az za
clap board	man sion	ve ran da	brack et

34

35

The plural of nouns is generally formed by adding *s* to the singular. You have learned that some nouns ending in *f* or *fe* change the *f* or *fe* to *v* and add *es*. You have also learned that nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant change *y* to *i* and add *es*. Some nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant form the plural by adding *es*.

Write the plural of the following words:

he ro	car go	ech o	ne gro
cal i co	po ta to	buf fa lo	mot to

36

Nouns ending in *s*, *sh*, *ch*, and *x* generally form their plurals by adding *es*.

Write the plural of the following words:

crutch	fox	torch	box
brush	glass	wish	class

37	38	39	40
si lent	re spond	a ris ing	treas ure
si lent ly	re sponse	mid dle	text
si lence	re fer	har dy	en vy
safe ly	se lect	con tra dict	en vied
saf est	a ris es	con tra dic tion	en vi ous

41

Silence is the safest response for all the contradiction that arises from envy.

— Zimmerman.

42		43	
char ac ter	ex cel	sim ple	sim ply
style	ex cel lent	sim pli fy	sim plic i ty
su preme	ex cel lence	which	sep a rate

44

In character, in manners, in style, true, supreme excellence is simplicity.

— Longfellow.

You can not dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself one. — Froude.

45		46	
ceil ing	re lieve	de ceit	de ceive
con ceit	re ceipt	de ceit ful	be lief
re ceive	re lief	be lieve	be liev ing

In every one of the above words you will find either the letters *ei* or *ie*. In every word these two letters are pronounced *e*. How can you know when to use *ie* and when to use *ei*? There is a very easy way to remember. Look at the word *Alice*. What letter comes after *l*? In using *ie* or *ei*, *i* always follows *l* just as it does in *Alice*. What letter in *Alice* follows *c*? In using *ie* or *ei*, *e* always follows *c* just as it does in *Alice*. Look at the words in Lesson 45 and 46 and see if this is not so. Whenever you have occasion to use any word containing these letters, remember the word *Alice*. That is the keyword.

Another easy rule applies to *ie* in other words. Be sure to remember it.

"*I* before *e*
Except after *c*
Or when sounded as *a*
As in *neighbor* or *weigh*."

47	48	49	50
brief	grief	se ries	friend
chief	grieve	thief	mis chief
field	pier	siege	a chieve
fiend	pierce	shield	tier
fierce	piece	wield	sieve
niece	priest	yield	fron tier

In the following words the *e* comes before the *i* in accordance with the rule on page 63, for the *ei* is pronounced like *a*.

51		52	
neigh	eight	rein	vein
neigh bor	freight	reign	skein
weigh	sleigh	veil	weight

The following words are exceptions to the rule "*i* before *e*."

53		54	
nei ther	heif er	an cient	for eign
lei sure	for feit	height	sov er eign
	seize		coun ter feit

In the previous grade you learned that there are one hundred words that are so frequently misspelled that they have been named the "One Hundred Spelling Demons." Review that list of "Demons" on pages 22 and 23.

On this page and the next are given one hundred more "Demons." They are very common words that are frequently misspelled. Have you studied them carefully enough so that you can always spell them correctly?

whose	should	disappoint	health
walk	patient	cousin	language
worth	ladies	until	wound
against	journey	almost	clothes
eight	nature	quiet	beauty
loving	taught	written	already
world	pitied	honor	kneel
comb	awful	lying	grief
course	cheap	except	other

able	nothing	pretty	money
dollar	even	heart	hasn't
either	doesn't	all right	please
neither	using	meal	mean
worse	climb	shown	knowledge
daily	flour	weather	catch
another	paid	happiest	reach
knife	necessary	chief	faithful
laugh	wrist	fault	shovel
feel	guard	motion	jewelry
potatoes	apron	union	earnest
such	front	hopeful	banana
replied	linen	usual	choice
given	people	tongue	receive
action	toilet	kitchen	wonder
carriage	oven	ounce	collar

55	56	57	58
fa vor	read y	de fend	mem o ry
fa vor ite	read i ly	de fense	in vent
fa vor a ble	ar mor	de fen sive	in ven tion
quotes	of fense	col lect	serves
quo ta tions	of fen sive	col lec tion	max im
oc cu pa tion	an ec dotes	oc ca sion	or gan ize

59

I pick up favorite quotations and store them in my mind as ready armor, offensive and defensive.

—Robert Burns.

A collection of anecdotes and maxims is the greatest treasure. —Goethe.

A great man quotes bravely and will not draw on his invention when his memory serves him with a word as good. —Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Above are three quotations from three great writers telling how important they consider the memorizing of wise sayings. Learn one of these quotations and write it from memory.

60	61	62	63
re ward	ex pense	es tab lish	worse
ful fill	ex pen sive	suc cess	worst
a head	foe	through out	re solve
curse	per formed	pri ma ry	res o lu tion
par ish	pre tend	pri ma ri ly	re quire

64

The reward of one duty faithfully performed, is the power to fulfill another.

— GEORGE.

One never gets rich until he commences
To keep ahead of his expenses.

An open foe may prove a curse,
But a pretended friend is worse.

— GAY.

65

The success of the Scot throughout the world, lies primarily in John Knox's resolve to establish a school in every parish in Scotland, and the law that requires every man — rich and poor — to educate his children.

— ANDREW CARNEGIE.

66	67	68	69
moth	en dowed	qual i fy	Christ mas
gnaw	qual i ties	no blest	ad mis sion
gar ment	qual i ty	fool ish	re mind ed
con sume	quan ti ty	ship wreck	in form
sur est	quan ti ties	in for ma tion	res cue

70

He is foolish to blame the sea who is shipwrecked twice.

The world does not require so much to be informed as to be reminded. —Hannah More.

As moths gnaw a garment, so envy consumes a man. —St. Chrysostom.

The surest proof of being endowed with noble qualities is to be free from envy. —La Rochefoucauld.

Quality not quantity. —Old Motto.

71		72	
con trast	a wak en	per mit	pris on
en large	fra grant	scent	sug gest
bath ing	sep a rate	mere	vol ume

73	74	75	76
o cean	group	de par ture	diz zy
a board	heart y	im me di ate	sen sa tion
steam er	fare well	tour ist	feel ing
voy age	cruise	bag gage	seized
for eign	folks	grad u al ly	sick ness

77	78	79	80
re tire	re cov er	route	ma rine
berth	smil ing	wreck	in sur ance
cush ion	thank ful	be ware	At lan tic
wrapped	lux u ry	dis as ter	Pa cif ic
com fort	re joice	dam age	e qua tor

81	82	83	84
planned	pub lish	sub scribe	ap proach
mu si cian	pro gram	fund	in spec tor
danc ing	wire less	sail or	in spec tion
waltz	mag a zine	wid ow	cus tom a ry
or ches tra	jour nal	or phan	med i cal

85

dark ness
cloud y
rec og nize
ap pear ance
buoy

86

ar ri val
punc tu al
sched ule
has ten
ear li est

87

quaint
nov el ty
treas ure
pur chase
sketch es

88

ac com plish tour ad ven ture meet ing
ex pe ri ence wel come

89

The words in Lessons 73–88 may be used to describe an ocean voyage. Lesson 73 contains words that suggest the picture of going *aboard* the *steamer* for an *ocean voyage* to *foreign* lands. Lesson 74 contains words that suggest the farewell to folks ashore; Lessons 76–77, seasickness; Lesson 78, the joy at being well again, etc.

Choose a lesson and write a short description of the picture the words suggest to you — one sentence will do if you can get all the words into it, as, Lesson 83 — Everyone was asked to *subscribe* to the *fund* for *sailors' widows* and *orphans*.

90	91	92	93
de scrip tion	maj es ty	lof ty	gra cious
ex pres sion	ma jes tic	bald	mod er ate
por tion	fore head	rud dy	se rene
pro por tion	eye brows	scorch	formed
com plex ion	stat ure	di et	flu ent
ir reg u lar	ath lete	de vout	re lig ion
an i mat ed	ath let ic	quick	ex er cise

94

The king was of middle stature, well proportioned and hardy, and active from athletic exercises. His carriage was free, erect, and majestic. He had a clear, serene forehead, which appeared more lofty from his head being partly bald. His eyebrows were large; — his eyes were clear and animated; his complexion was somewhat ruddy, and scorched by the toils of war; his mouth moderate, well formed and gracious in expression; his teeth white though small and irregular; his speech quick and fluent. He was simple in dress and diet, and devout in his religion.

— Washington Irving.

95

in tro duce in tro duc tion ap par el pro claims

hand ker chief nec es sa ry

Neat clothing is a good letter of introduction.

— Scottish.

The apparel oft proclaims the man.

— Shakespeare.

96	**97**	**98**	**99**
jack et	slip pers	ruf fle	suit
trou sers	or na ment	cal i co	sew
tai lor	brace let	e las tic	but ton
rib bon	pearl	fab ric	wrin kle
ho sier y	cot ton	ma te ri al	vel vet
fash ion	de sign	ging ham	flan nel

100	**101**	**102**	**103**
in dus try	in sure	ad ver tise	as so ci a tion
in dus tries	in come	ad ver tise ment	au thor i ty
in dus tri ous	part ner	em ploy ment	ca reer
as sist ant	ad vise	em ploy er	ap pli cant
as sist ance	lo cal	as so ci ate	ap pli ca tion

104

for mal or dain

for mer de feat

for mer ly wel fare

105

do mes tic se cu ri ty

tran quil pos ter i ty

tran quil li ty con sti tu tion

106

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

The above paragraph is the introduction or preamble to the Constitution of the United States. It tells why the Constitution was made. After your teacher has explained the meaning, study this preamble and write it from memory.

107

gov ern gov er nor gov ern ment cit i zen

e qual i ty de part ment e qual ly

108		109	
may or	e lect	pol i cy	con gress
mar shal	e lec tion	po lit i cal	ses sion
coun ty	chair man	plat form	com mit tee

110	111	112	113
dis trict	cup ful	watch ful	truth ful
bal lot	spoon ful	bas ket ful	trust ful
sen ate	fear ful	dread ful	shame ful
em pire	hand ful	pow er ful	mourn ful
re pub lic	wake ful	aw ful	fright ful

With what syllable does every word in Lessons 111–113 end? There is only one *l* at the end of each final syllable. When the word *full* forms the ending of another word, it is always written with one *l*.

114

fan cy	play	pit y	plen ty
fan ci ful	play ful	pit i ful	plen ti ful

Which of the words in the above lesson changes the final *y* to *i* when *ful* is added? Why? Which does not? Why not?

115

su per in tend ent en ter tain ment in ves ti ga tion
prin ci pal pub li ca tion pho to graph

116

ci gar to bac co mes sen ger ca det
cig a rette cam er a as sem bly can di date

117

re spect com pa ny rep u ta tion has ti ly
es teem sign as so ci ate be hav ior

118

RULES OF BEHAVIOR

Every action in company ought to be with some sign of respect to those present.

Think before you speak, pronounce not imperfectly, nor bring your words too hastily, but orderly and distinctly.

Associate yourself with men of good quality, if you esteem your own reputation; for it is better to be alone than in bad company. — GEORGE WASHINGTON.

All service is the same with God. — Browning.

119

cler gy man — ser mon
bish op — wor ship
min is ter — cat e chism

ser vice

120

prayer — priest
hymn — bless ing
ser vant — chap el

choir

121

law yer — con vict
le gal — con vince
il le gal — ju ry

po lice

122

oath — wit ness
term — in no cent
crime — cap ture

cap tive

123

cir cuit — ar gu ment
jus tice — de ci sion
con sult — ar rest

court

124

bur glar — scarce
ru in — wor ry
re mark — set tle

set tle ment

125

pi rate — dis pute
dis grace — jew el er
flight — an swer
length — meas ure

Labor, you know, is prayer. — Bayard Taylor.

126

in her it
en trance
run ning
fea ture

al low
them selves
spe cial

127

wait
a wait
sup pose
man ner

for ward
rec i pe
blan ket

There are two *n's* in *running.*

128

work
hum ble

a fraid
bold ly

ham mer
la bor

spade

Work, work, my boy, be not afraid;
Look labor boldly in the face;
Take up the hammer or the spade,
And blush not for your humble place.

129

drug
ar ni ca
throat
ther mom e ter

drug gist
tab let
a poth e ca ry

130

dose
cramp
stom ach
can cer

ill ness
grippe
croup

Look out for the *ch* in *stomach.* There are two *p's* in *grippe.*

Taste the joy that springs from labor. — LONGFELLOW.

131

poul tice vein
vac ci nate pulse
ar ter y dis ease
tem per a ture

132

den tist fix ture
cav i ty al co hol
de cay di plo ma
germ

133

in jure deaf
man a ger valve
dis play sig nal
pol ish

134

fil ter clutch
gas o line brake
high way switch
as phalt

What is the sound of *i* in *gasoline?* What is the sound of *ph* in *asphalt?*

135

pro cess liq uor
strike var nish
in stant flu id
bri er

136

cheap ly work
ter ri to ry health y
phys ic e lec tric
e lec tric i ty

What is the sound of *ph* in *physic?*

137

car na tion	flo rist
ge ra ni um	bou quet
dec o rate	fo li age

dec o ra tion

138

in sect	chopped
lo cust	rye
cis tern	drought

cat er pil lar

Study *bouquet* carefully. What part of the word *decoration* is the same as *decorate?* What rule applies in the word *raspberries?*

139

ag ri cul ture	fer ti lize
let tuce	pars nip
maize	po ta toes

plan ta tion

140

poul try	ru ral
pump kin	cel er y
rhu barb	chores

rasp ber ries

How is the *u* in *lettuce* pronounced? Notice the *h* in *rhubarb.*

141

DICTIONARY LESSON

Find the pronunciation of these words in the dictionary: *laundry, almond, handkerchief, bomb, salmon, advertisement, bouquet, lettuce, deaf, salary, molasses, governor, bellows, burglar, pumpkin.*

142

cream er y churn
cu cum ber breed
a pri cot dai ry
as par a gus

143

found ry foun da tion
fi ber fric tion
hy drant man u fac ture
man u fac tur er

144

mor tar ma chin er y
fau cet ma chin ist
con tract me chan ics
con trac tor

145

pat ent bel lows
sam ple re pair
ve hi cle incline
tack le

Look carefully at the *a* in *mortar*, and at the spelling of *vehicle*. How is the last syllable of *bellows* pronounced? How is it spelled?

146

bank er cred it
draft clerk
de pos it cash ier
pay ment

147

mer chant cab i net
whole sale bu reau
re tail fac to ry
fur ni ture

How is the last syllable of *cashier* spelled?

148

hal i but cin der
lob ster chis el
sal mon dis gust
mack er el

149

gin ger va nil la
ker o sene starch
mo las ses si rup
mus tard

How many syllables in *mackerel?* There is only one *l* in *molasses.* Remember the *l* in *salmon.*

150

mut ton vin e gar
grease con di tion
sau sa ges pro vi sions
cin na mon

151

al mond ma son
lens trow el
auc tion gran ite
auc tion eer

152

laun der grid dle
laun dry lunch eon
knead muf fin
house hold

153

om e let sal ad
pas try chow der
co co nut des sert
cus tard

Remember the *k* in *knead.* *Laundry* is a hard word There are two *s's* in *dessert.* Notice the accent.

154

res tau rant
pro pri e tor
board er
ap pe tite

canned
ca fé
re serve

155

ten ant
ten e ment
a part
a part ment

va cant
qui et
dwell ing

Why is there a mark over the *e* in *cafe?* *Restaurant* is a hard word. Study it carefully.

156

cem e ter y
hearse
cas ket
un der tak er

gen u ine
cof fin
ad mi ral

157

ap plaud
au di ence
steel
en gi neer

ac tor
the a ter
engine

Study each letter of *cemetery* carefully.

158

en roll
nerve
com pound
at trac tive

i vo ry
brain
awk ward

159

com pass
cor dial
mod ern
stand ard

ex hib it
ze ro
glis ten

How many syllables in *ivory?* Pronounce them all.

Review List

On this and the following page are 148 of the 1000 most common words. You have studied all of them. How many can you spell correctly?

spend	engine	newspaper	employ
enjoy	family	daughter	property
awful	favor	answer	select
usual	husband	reply	firm
vacation	amount	oblige	region
beautiful	human	sail	convict
flight	view	cities	private
travel	election	known	command
rapid	clerk	several	debate
trouble	though	desire	crowd
entrance	o'clock	nearly	factory
importance	support	sometimes	publish
carried	does	declare	represent
loss	regard	engage	term
fortune	escape	final	section
empire	since	terrible	relative
mayor	which	surprise	progress
wait	length	period	entire
beg	destroy	addition	president

measure	information	perhaps	drown
famous	whom	their	secure
serve	arrest	written	honor
estate	women	arrange	promise
remember	present	forenoon	wreck
either	action	lose	prepare
important	justice	combination	vessel
due	gentleman	avenue	busy
include	enclose	neighbor	prefer
running	await	weigh	different
allow	wonderful	wear	according
position	direction	entertain	education
field	forward	salary	common
ledge	although	visitor	diamond
claim	prompt	publication	together
primary	attempt	machine	article
result	whose	toward	general
Saturday	statement	success	tomorrow

VOCABULARY FOR GRADE SIX

*able
*aboard
accomplish
*according
account
achieve
*action
actor
*addition
admiral
admission
adopt
adventure
advertise
advertisement
advise
*afraid
*against
agriculture
ahead
alcohol
*allow
almond
*almost
*already
altar
*although
altogether
*amount
ancient
anecdotes
animated
annoy
annoyed
*annual
*another
*answer
apart
apartment
apothecary
apparel
appearance
appetite
applaud
applicant
application
approach
apricot
*apron
argument
arise
arises
arising
armor
arnica
*arrange
arrest
arrival
*arrive
artery
*article
asparagus
asphalt
assembly
assistance
assistant
associate
association
athlete
athletic
Atlantic
attached
*attempt
*attention
attractive
auction
auctioneer
audience
authority
*avenue
await
awaken
*awful
awkward
baggage
*bald
ballot
*banana

Words with an asterisk (*) appear in a previous grade.

banker
*banner
basketful
bathing
*beautiful
*beauty
*beg
behavior
belief
*believe
believing
bellows
berth
beware
bishop
blanket
blessing
boarder
boldly
bomb
bore
boring
bounce
bouncing
bouquet
*box
bracelet
bracket
*brain
*brake
bramble
*breed
*brief
brier
British
*broad
brush
buffalo
bungalow
buoy
bureau
burglar
*busy
button
cabinet
cadet
café
calico
camera
cancer
candidate
canned
captive
capture
career
*cargo
carnation
*carriage
*carried
cashier
casket
*catch
catechism
caterpillar
cavity
cedar
*ceiling
celery
cemetery
ceremony
chairman
chapel
character
*cheap
cheaply
*chief
chisel
*choice
choir
chopped
chores
chowder
*Christmas
churn
cigar
cigarette
cinder
cinnamon
circuit
cistern
*cities
citizen
civilian
claim
clapboard
*class
clergyman
clerk
*climb
closely

*clothes
cloudy
clutch
cobweb
coconut
coffin
*collar
*collect
*collection
*comb
combination
combine
comfort
*command
committee
*common
*company
compare
comparing
compass
complexion
compound
conceit
conclude
conclusion
condition
congress
constitution
consult
consume
continue
continuing
contract
contractor
contradict
contradiction
contrast
convict
convince
*cordial
*cotton
counterfeit
county
*course
court
*cousin
cramp
creamery
credit
crime
croup
*crowd
cruise
crutch
cucumber
cupful
curse
cushion
custard
customary
*daily
dairy
damage
dancing
darkness
*daughter
*dawn
deaf
*debate
decay
*deceit
deceitful
*deceive
decisive
decision
declaration
declare
declared
decline
decorate
decoration
*defeat
defend
defense
defensive
dentist
department
departure
deposit
description
deserve
design
*desire
dessert
*destroy
devout
*diamond
diet
*different
diploma

*direction
*disappoint
disaster
disease
disgrace
*disgust
display
dispute
*district
dizzy
dodge
*does
*doesn't
*dollar
domestic
dose
draft
dreadful
drought
*drown
drudge
drudgery
drug
druggist
*due
during
dwelling
earliest
*early
*earnest
echo
editor
educate
education
*eight
*either
elastic
elect
election
electric
electricity
empire
*employ
employer
employment
enclose
endowed
engage
*engine
engineer
England
English
*enjoy
enlarge
enroll
entertain
entertainment
*entire
entrance
envied
envious
envy
equality
*equally
equator
escape
establish
*estate
esteem
*even
event
excel
excellence
excellent
*except
excursion
*exercise
exhibit
expense
expensive
experience
expression
exterior
eyebrows
fabric
fact
factory
*faithful
*family
*famous
fanciful
*fancy
farewell
fashion
faucet
*fault
*favor
favorable
favorite
fearful

feature
*feel
feeling
fertilize
festival
fiber
*field
*fiend
*fierce
filter
*final
*firm
fixture
*flannel
*flight
florist
*flour
fluent
fluid
foe
foliage
folks
following
foolish
forehead
foreign
*forenoon
forever
forfeit
formal
formed
former
formerly
*fortune
forward
foundation
foundry
*fox
fragrant
*freight
friction
*friend
frightful
*front
frontier
fulfill
fund
funeral
furniture
gallantly
garment
gasoline
*general
*gentleman
genuine
geranium
germ
ginger
gingham
*given
glare
glass
gleaming
glisten
gnaw
gossip
govern
government
governor
gracious
gradually
granite
grease
griddle
*grief
grieve
grippe
group
*guard
hailed
halibut
halt
*hammer
handful
handkerchief
*happens
*happiest
hardy
*hasn't
*hasten
hastily
*health
healthy
*heard
hearse
*heart
hearty
heifer
*height
*hero

highway
hoist
holiday
*honor
*hopeful
hosiery
household
*human
*humble
*husband
hydrant
hymn
icicle
idleness
illegal
illness
immediate
*important
incline
include
*income
industries
industrious
industry
*inform
information
inherit
injure
*innocent
inquire
insect
inspection
inspector
instant
insurance
insure
interior
introduce
introduction
*invent
*invention
investigation
Ireland
Irish
irregular
ivory
jacket
jeweler
*jewelry
journal
*journey
jury
*justice
kerosene
*kitchen
knead
*kneel
*knife
*knowledge
*known
*labor
*ladies
*language
*laugh
launder
*laundry
lawyer
*ledge
legal
leisure
length
lens
lettuce
*linen
liquor
lobster
local
locust
lodge
lofty
*lose
*loss
*loving
lowered
luncheon
luxury
*lying
*machine
machinery
machinist
mackerel
magazine
mahogany
maize
majestic
majesty
manager
manner
mansion
manufacture

manufacturer
marine
marshal
mason
material
maxim
mayor
*meal
*mean
*measure
mechanics
meddle
medical
meeting
memorial
*memory
mention
merchant
mere
messenger
middle
military
militia
minister
mischief
miser
mocked
moderate
modern
moist
moisture
molasses
*money
mortar
moth
*motion
motto
mournful
mourning
muffin
musician
mustard
mutton
nation
national
*nature
*nearly
*necessary
necessity
negro
neigh
*neighbor
*neither
nerve
newspaper
*niece
noblest
nonsense
*nothing
novelty
oath
*object
*oblige
*observe
occasion
*occupation
*ocean
*o'clock
odor
offense
offensive
omelet
opinion
orchestra
ordain
organize
origin
original
ornament
orphan
*other
*ounce
*oven
Pacific
*paid
*palace
parish
parsnip
partner
pastry
patent
*patient
pause
payment
pearl
*people
performed
perfume
*perhaps
*perilous

*period
permit
photograph
physic
piazza
*piece
*pier
pierce
pirate
*pitied
pitiful
*pity
planned
plantation
platform
*play
playful
*please
*pledge
plentiful
*plenty
police
policy
polish
political
portion
*position
posterity
*potato
*potatoes
poultice
poultry
powerful
prayer
*prefer
*prepare
*present
preserve
preserving
*president
pretend
*pretty
priest
primarily
*primary
principal
prison
*private
process
proclaim
program
*progress
*promise
promote
promotion
*prompt
proof
*properly
proportion
proprietor
proudly
provisions
publication
publish
pulse
pumpkin
punctual
purchase
puzzle
quaint
qualify
qualities
quality
quantities
quantity
*quick
*quiet
*quietly
*quotations
quotes
ramble
ramparts
*rapid
raspberries
*reach
readily
*ready
receipt
*receive
recipe
recitation
recognize
*recover
refer
refuse
*regard
*region
regulation
reign
rein

rejoice
*relative
*relief
relieve
religion
remark
remedy
*remember
reminded
*remove
repair
*replied
*reply
represent
republic
reputation
request
require
rescue
reserve
resolution
resolve
*respect
respond
response
restaurant
*result
retail
*retire
review
revolution
revolver
reward
rhubarb
*ribbon
riddle
rocket
route
ruddy
ruffle
ruin
rural
running
rye
sacrifice
safely
safest
*sail
sailor
salad
*salary
salmon
salute
sample
*Saturday
sausages
scarce
scent
schedule
scorch
Scotland
Scotch
*section
*secure
security
seize
seized
select
senate
sensation
*separate
serene
series
*sermon
*servant
*serves
service
session
settle
settlement
*several
sew
shameful
*shield
*shingles
shipwreck
*should
*shovel
*shown
*sickness
siege
sieve
*sign
signal
*silence
*silent
silently
simple
simplicity
simplify

simply
*since
sirup
skein
sketches
sleigh
slippers
*smiling
*sometimes
sovereign
*spade
special
spectators
*spend
spoonful
staff
standard
starch
*statement
stature
steamer
steel
stomach
streaming
strike
stripes
style
submit
submitting
subscribe
*success
*such
suggest
*suit
sunrise
sunset
superintendent
*support
suppose
supreme
surest
*surprise
switch
tablet
tackle
tailor
*taught
temperature
tenant
tenement
term
*terrible
territory
text
thankful
theater
*their
themselves
thermometer
*thief
*though
throat
*through
throughout
tier
tobacco
*together
*toilet
*tomorrow
*tongue
torch
*total
tour
tourist
*toward
tranquil
tranquillity
*travel
treasure
*trouble
trousers
trowel
trustful
truthful
twilight
uncover
undertaker
*union
*until
*using
*usual
vacant
*vacation
vaccinate
valve
vanilla
various
varnish
vary
vehicle

veil
vein
velvet
veranda
*vessel
*view
vinegar
*visitor
volume
voyage
wait
wakeful
*walk
waltz
watched
watchful
*wear
*weather
*weigh
*weight
*welcome
welfare
*which
wholesale
*whom
*whose
widow
wield
wireless
*wish
witness
*women
*wonder
*wonderful
*work
*world
worry
*worse
worship
*worst
*worth
*wound
wrapped
wreck
*wrinkle
*wrist
*written
*yield
yoke
zero

THE ALDINE SPELLER

PART FOUR

SEVENTH YEAR

To the Pupils:

The Efficient Guide

My friend and I were planning a camping and fishing trip in Canada. We were most anxious to secure the services of an excellent guide, as the success and pleasure of such an excursion depend largely upon the boatman hired. Years before I had visited the same country, having at that time the finest guide in the province, even then called "Old Jean." Jean was now quite too old to accompany us, but I knew he still kept up his interest and watched and criticized the younger guides freely; so to Old Jean we went.

After expressing our regrets that he could not be our guide again, I asked, "Tell us, Jean, who is the next best guide to you?"

"Take François," was his brief reply.

"But why? In what way is he better than others?" I asked, somewhat surprised, for François did not seem so strong as some of the other guides we had met.

"*He never needs more than one match to light a fire,*" was Old Jean's answer.

"Good!" I answered. "François is the man for us!"

If you have ever seen a man light a fire in the open with one match, you will know what it means. Before lighting the match, the man must know how the wind blows, and shelter the flame. When striking he must use just enough energy to light it without breaking it; the kindlings must be

carefully selected and well made; the first flicker of a light must be protected and encouraged to spread.

That one sentence — *He never needs more than one match to light a fire,* was the highest recommendation a guide could receive. It meant that he was a man who used his head; who planned out things ahead of time and worked them out surely and deliberately. He would not get excited, but would meet every difficulty as it came along, and overcome it. He used just the right amount of energy and used it at just the right time. When he took a thing in hand, it was done — was finished — there was no going back and doing it over and over again.

If all men, women, boys, and girls had the same habit established, how easy and how happy all work would become!

The *time* to form that habit is *now.* The *occasion,* the *mastery* of this speller.

Meet every day's lesson as François met his tasks. Study each word; find the little difficulty it contains; master it, once for all. Don't spend the rest of your life reviewing and misspelling the same word. Be like François, *light your fire with one match.*

SEVENTH YEAR

Words Frequently Misspelled

The following one hundred common words are frequently misspelled. You have had every one of them in previous grades. If you are not sure of every one of them, you should master them now.

1	2	3	4
disappoint	ladies	travel	until
necessary	nature	engine	chief
necessity	awful	nearly	figure
recommend	almost	whose	worth
accomplish	already	buried	fourth
altogether	carried	weigh	pretty
argument	section	either	should
appearance	although	neither	article

5	6	7	8
written	beautiful	clothes	honor
course	carriage	union	guard
taught	marriage	nothing	dollar
cheap	banana	memory	using
wound	faithful	money	build
weather	quotation	jewelry	belief
knowledge	another	measure	bureau
opinion	condition	alcohol	cashier

9	10	11	12
freight	governor	special	denial
field	genuine	families	eighth
worst	laundry	mischief	salary
burial	forgetting	obedient	source
breadth	restaurant	sincerely	steady
curious	judgment	sensible	thief
courteous	accurate	realize	wealth
precious	benefit	variety	people
patience	courageous	earliest	liquor

Root Words and Derivatives

Root words are words from which other words are built up. Derivatives are the words built up by the addition of syllables.

13

choose	choos ing	chose	cho sen
ap ply	ap ply ing	ap plied	ap pli cant

14

mar ry	mar ry ing	mar ried	mar riage
com pare	com par ing	com pared	com par i son

15

ar rive	ar riv ing	ar rived	ar riv al
write	writ ing	wrote	writ ten

16

freeze	freez ing	froze	froz en
a rise	a ris ing	a rose	a ris en

What change takes place when *ing* is added to *choose, arrive, write, freeze,* and *arise?* Why? What change takes placed when *ed* is added to *apply* and *marry?* Why? Notice the changes in *chose, chosen, wrote, froze, frozen,* and *arose.*

17	18	19	20
know	knowl edge	se cret	se cre cy
cre ate	crea ture	de sir a ble	de sir ous
car ry	car riage	mil li ner	mil li ner y
warm	warmth	ho ri zon	hor i zon tal
na ture	nat u ral	ir ri tate	ir ri ta tion
im age	im ag ine	re la tion	rel a tive

Both *creature* and *carriage* are words of two syllables. *Millinery* has four syllables. Note the difference in pronouncing *horizon* and *horizontal*, *nature* and *natural*, *relative* and *relation*. Look up all of these words in the dictionary.

Words in Geography

21	22	23	24
isth mus	vol ca noes	de gree	strait
pla teau	bound a ry	ra di us	o cean
is land	me rid i an	par al lel	prai rie
gla cier	hem i sphere	di vi sion	ca nal
e qua tor	ge og ra phy	min er al	a re a

Study the pronunciation of all of these words in the dictionary. Notice the silent letters.

All of the words on this page may be used in writing about animal life. Make sentences using as many of these words as possible.

25	26	27	28
al li ga tor	ca na ry	mos qui to	leo pard
croc o dile	pi geon	buf fa lo	ti ger
rep tile	os trich	mon key	coy o te
cat er pil lar	par tridge	don key	bea ver
tur tle	tur key	wolf	squir rel
liz ard	swal low	pheas ant	rab bit

29	30	31	32
im i tate	war ble	chews	fa tal
im i ta tion	feath er	clum sy	com bat
mim ic	car ol	de vour	shriek
hid e ous	whis tle	bur row	seize
fu ri ous	hos tile	pur suit	fe ro cious

33			
swim ming	hor rid	an i mal	haunt
mi grate	mas sive	crea ture	havoc

34

Be careful of the silent letters in these words.

bris tle	bus tle	guest	maid en
wres tle	hus tle	ghost	hon est ly

35

an them	soup
anx ious	a dapt
arc tic	ditch
cro quet	ease
an cient	vague

36

ar gue	wring
tempt	youth
du et	heir
haul	log ic
type	rai sin

Each of the above words has one thing to be mastered. What is it?

The following nouns form their plurals by changing final *y* to *i* and adding *es*. Write the plural of each.

37

ag o ny	bal co ny
al ly	bound a ry
mis er y	ca pac i ty

38

ma jor i ty	mys ter y
mi nor i ty	nurs er y
a pol o gy	vic to ry

39	40	41	42
au thor	gov er nor	or a tor	cred i tor
doc tor	con quer or	jun ior	sen a tor
debt or	suc ces sor	har bor	trai tor
o dor	in ven tor	ru mor	hor ror
tu tor	an ces tor	liq uor	au di tor

43	44	45	46
va por	as ses sor	ben e fac tor	mus cu lar
cam phor	di rec tor	en deav or	cal en dar
fac tor	so lic i tor	bach e lor	sim i lar
war rior	e qua tor	con duc tor	reg u lar
em per or	su pe ri or	com pet i tor	gram mar

47	48	49	50
sur ren der	treas ur er	ledg er	ma neu ver
type writ er	di am e ter	draw er	oys ter
ste nog ra pher	cyl in der	pray er	bowl der
ba rom e ter	en coun ter	lead er	plumb er
em broid er	cus tom er	pau per	la bor er

51

Carefully review the lessons on page 7, being sure to remember the endings. There are several words needing special study. Be careful of *author, junior, auditor, assessor, maneuver, cylinder, solicitor.* Notice the difficulty in every word on that page.

52		53	
studies	in ca pa ble	help less	foul
busi ness	sub mit ting	stal wart	shirk
fear less	e qual ly	wick ed	aught
ten der	prin ci ple	de praved	weak

54

The best boys I know — the best men I know — are good at their studies or their business, fearless and stalwart, hated and feared by all that is wicked and depraved, incapable of submitting to wrongdoing, and equally incapable of being aught but tender to the weak and helpless. . . . In life, as in a football game, the principle to follow is: Hit the line hard; don't foul and don't shirk, but hit the line hard!

— Roosevelt.

55	56	57	58
pleas ant	choose	u nite	nav i gate
pleas ure	choice	un ion	nav i ga ble
cap tive	strong	na tive	be lieve
cap ture	strength	na tion	be lief
con ceive	breath	cen ter	re lieve
con ceit	breathe	cen tral	re lief

Notice the similarities in these pairs of words. Notice also the differences.

59		60	
pure	fi nal	bus y	la zi ly
pu ri ty	fi nal ly	bus i ly	la zi ness
re al	com plain	busi ness	be lieved
re al i ty	com plaint	la zy	be liev ing

Which are root words? Which are derivatives? Watch for any change in the root word when the derivative is formed. Name and spell other derivatives which may be formed. Remember that *business* has but two syllables.

61

know fa tal
know ing fa tal ly
knew fa tal i ty
known

62

for get be gin
for got be gin ning
for got ten be gan
be gun

63

stud y a ble
~~stud ied~~ a bly
stu dent a bil i ty
stu di ous

64

si lent break
si lence broke
si lent ly brok en
~~break ing~~

Sometimes the vowel in the root word is changed when forming the derivative. In what words in lessons 61 to 64 is this true? Give the rules for adding the last syllable in *beginning*, *studied*, and *studious*.

65

par tial ly jew el er de sign er
ma chin ist dis tin guish leg is la ture

Which words are derivatives? What are the root words? *Jeweler* is sometimes spelled with two *l's*. One is better.

66	67	68
Lin coln	a dapt	dis gust
mat ter	a dapt ed	em bar rass
ad van tage	en thu si asm	chem ist
dis ad van tage	per se vere	a rouse
care ful ly	ca pa ble	rev e nue
mes sage	at ti tude	pres sure

69

Success

Lincoln's message to you is that no matter how poor you may be, nor how many disadvantages you may labor under from lack of education, if you will study yourself carefully, find out what service you are best adapted to, prepare yourself for the field of work in which your best abilities and enthusiasms will have full play, persevere until you find an opening in that field, and earnestly strive to do the best work of which you are capable, you will have every reason to expect success.

Write the above from dictation. Then rewrite it, substituting synonyms wherever you can.

70	71	72
a rith me tic	na tion al	phy si ol o gy
cur ren cy	re pub lic an	hy gi ene
mul ti pli ca tion	dem o crat ic	con ta gious
nu mer a tor	par lia ment	in fec tious
de nom i na tor	gov ern ment	vac ci na tion

Look up these words in the dictionary. Notice that *parliament* has but three syllables and that *hygiene* has three, also. Many people mispronounce these words.

73

Many words have a silent *e* for a final letter. In such words the preceding vowel is long. In the dictionary these silent letters are dropped when showing the pronunciation, and the vowels are marked long; *mate* (māt). Name some words in which the final *e* is silent. Notice the sound of the preceding vowel.

74

con vert	cor rupt	re sign	forth
con cise	de spair	block ade	gen tle

75

ne ces si ty
nec es sa ry
con vèrse
con ver sa tion

el o quent
el o quence
re straint

76

a buse
a bu sive
dis creet
dis cre tion

com plete
com ple tion
gen tle man

Look up the pronunciation of *completion, discretion,* and *abuse* in your dictionary. Notice that *abuse* is pronounced one way as a noun and another as a verb. *Necessity* and *necessary* are often misspelled.

77

Education begins a gentleman, conversation completes him.

—Chesterfield.

Abusive language is abuse of language.

Would you escape the necessity of restraint by others? Then exercise self-restraint.

78

wea ry
wea ri ly
drear y
drear i ly

por ter
fire man
en gine
en gi neer

79

drow sy
drow si ly
op er ate
vol un teer

ap point
con nect
con nec tion
mur mur

Synonyms

A **synonym** is a word having the same, or nearly the same, meaning as another.

80

calm ly	gen u ine
com pos ed ly	re al
qui et ly	sin cere
tran quil ly	nat u ral

81

ap point ment	si lence
po si tion	still ness
of fice	qui et
place	peace

82

The Sleeper

One night as some weary soldiers were resting in camp, an officer entered and said, "Men, there are not enough civilians left to operate the railway. Do any of you wish to volunteer as porters, engineers, firemen, or for any other *appointment* connected with the railway?"

For a time the *silence* was broken by snores — not all *genuine;* then one of the men drowsily but *calmly* muttered, "Put me down as a sleeper, Captain."

Rewrite this story, using synonyms given above in place of the words in italics.

Some Common Synonyms

83	84	85	86
pre fer	in crease	com plete	o blige
choose	ad vance	fin ished	please
e lect	en large	con clud ed	grat i fy
se lect	ex tend	en tire	ac com mo date
de sire	spread	end ed	fa vor
fan cy	mag ni fy	to tal	ben e fit

87	88	89	90
pur pose	dis trib ute	im por tant	pop u lar
de sign	scat ter	de ci sive	fa vor ite
in ten tion	al lot	es sen tial	liked
aim	grant	ma te ri al	ap proved
plan	dis pense	prom i nent	ac cept ed

	91		92
con ceal	ex trav a gant	en treat	an cient
dis guise	lav ish	im plore	an tique
se crete	pro fuse	be seech	ob so lete

93	94	95	96
mar gin	huge	gloom	be held
bor der	vast	dark ness	saw
edge	gi gan tic	ob scu ri ty	ob served
mon ster	mon strous	trav el er	tow er ing
de mon	e nor mous	tour ist	tall
drag on	im mense	pil grim	high

97

Ichabod Crane's Fright

In the dark shadow of the grove, on the *margin* of the brook, he *beheld* something *huge*, misshapen, black, and *towering*. It stirred not, but seemed gathered in the *gloom*, like some *gigantic monster* ready to spring upon the *traveler*.

—Washington Irving.

Rewrite, substituting synonyms from Lessons 93 to 96 for the words in italics.

98		99	
a ban don	pret ty	mem o ry	com mon
des ert	beau ti ful	rec ol lec tion	gen er al
for sake	hand some	re mem brance	u ni ver sal

100

at ten tion	ap pli ca tion
vig i lance	dil i gence
zeal	in dus try

101

meth od	ef fi cient
sys tem	com pe tent
hab it	ca pa ble

102

ac cu ra cy	dis patch	con duct	punc tu al i ty
ex act ness	speed	con trol	pre ci sion

103

prin ci pal	re quire
im por tant	de mand
chief	in sist

104

busi ness	qual i ty
vo ca tion	prop er ty
oc cu pa tion	at tri bute

105

Attention, *application*, *accuracy*, *method*, *punctuality*, and *dispatch* are the *principal qualities* which are *required* for the *efficient conduct* of *business* of any sort.

— Smiles.

Rewrite the above, substituting synonyms. Observe that while there is a basis of common meaning, synonyms do not usually mean *exactly* the same.

106

in vin ci ble	res o lu tion	temp ta tion
un yield ing	cour age	at trac tion

107

men ace	re li ance	re sist	bur den
threat	de pend ence	op pose	weight

108

choose	vir tue	fear less	truth
se lect	pu ri ty	cou ra geous	hon es ty

109

The greatest man is he who *chooses* the right with *invincible resolution;* who *resists* the sorest *temptations* from within and without; who bears the heaviest *burdens* cheerfully; who is calmest and most *fearless* under *menaces* and frowns; whose *reliance,* on *truth,* on *virtue,* on God, is most unfaltering.

— Channing.

Write the above from dictation. Rewrite, substituting synonyms for words in italics.

110

ob serv ing
not ing
watch ing

char ac ter
na ture
per son

111

a larm
fear
ter ror

dis cov er y
ex plo ra tion
in ves ti ga tion

112

man ner
cus tom
fash ion

hab it
be hav ior
con duct

113

strange
won der ful
mar vel ous

queer
un u su al
odd

114

trav el
jour ney
wan der ing

for eign
al ien
dis tant

115

fre quent
re peat ed
con tin u al

re gion
lo cal i ty
place

116

THE RAMBLER

I was always fond of visiting new scenes and *observing strange characters* and *manners*. Even when a mere child I began my *travels*, and made many tours of *discovery* into *foreign* parts and unknown *regions* of my native city, to the *frequent alarm* of my parents. —WASHINGTON IRVING.

Rewrite the above, substituting synonyms.

117	118	119	120
de scrip tion	av a rice	ne ces si ty	keen
ac count	greed i ness	need	sharp
nar ra tive	stin gi ness	com pul sion	a cute
pen u ry	cun ning	choice	wealth
pov er ty	de ceit	pref er ence	riches
pri va tion	craft	se lec tion	plen ty

121

A Description

Every wrinkle about his toothless mouth and sharp, *keen* eyes told of *avarice* and *cunning*. His clothes were nearly threadbare, but it was easy to see that he wore them from *choice*, and not from *necessity;* all his looks and gestures told of *wealth*, and *penury*, and *avarice*.

—Charles Dickens.

122		123	
e vent	slen der	er ror	a bun dant
in ci dent	slight	mis take	plen ti ful
oc cur rence	slim	blun der	am ple

124		125	
al read y	un til	par al lel	mil lion
al most	wel fare	ex cel lent	mil i ta ry
al ways	wel come	col lege	al might y

In the above words remember whether it is one *l* or two.

126

pre pare au to graph a sy lum so lo

prep a ra tion a pos tro phe

Look closely at the *ph* in *apostrophe*, the *y* in *asylum*, and remember that there are two *a's* in *preparation*.

127	128	129
op er a tor	con sti tu tion	dis cus sion
con duc tor	civ i li za tion	phi los o phy
chauf feur	com mis sion er	pho no graph
air plane	sec re ta ry	reg i ment
a vi a tor	dip lo mat ic	al der man

Airplane is sometimes spelled *aëroplane*. *Chauffeur* is pronounced *shō fûr'*.

130

im pris on	ab so lute ly	lov ing ly
il lus trate	ad di tion al	per mis sion

Which words are derivatives? Give the root words

131

rep re sent	cel e brate	per fect ly
rep re sen ta tive	cel e bra tion	pros per i ty

These are long words, yet there is no difficulty in them if you note the parts of the word with which you are already familiar.

132

an nounce ment	care less ness	pro tec tion
ven ti late	ven ti la tion	lieu ten ant

Notice the *lieu* in *lieutenant.* Always notice the root words from which the longer words are derived.

133

ap par ent	ap peal	em i nent.	va ri ous
phy si cian	cau cus	sur geon	mix ture

134

grat i tude	cou pon	con cern	poi son
pen sion	in ti mate	mel on	sol emn

Notice the *ou* in *coupon*. Be careful of the silent *n* in *solemn*.

135		**136**	
weap on	re source	caught	ab scess
coun cil	jeal ous	prov erb	se ri ous
al ma nac	con fine	con stant	de vel op

Use *council* in a sentence.

137	**138**	**139**	**140**
syn o nym	pre mi um	clause	cro chet
neu ter	an al y sis	depth	crys tal
ac cent	ac tiv i ty	me di um	anx ious
an chor	vig or ous	nour ish	de cent
char ter	ter ri ble	ra vine	weal thy
thrift	def i ni tion	min er al	com mit

The final letter is silent in *crochet* because this is a French word and is pronounced that way. Note the *y* in *analysis*, and the *ch* in *anchor*.

141	142	143	144
ed u ca tion	ju ror	of fi cer	man i fold
mu nic i pal	hon est	cit i zen	u ni verse
in tel li gent	e nough	foun tain	knowl edge
leg is la tor	pal ace	re la tion	a bun dant
leg is la tion	gar den	wit ness es	com pe tent

145

Education

Education must prepare our citizens to become municipal officers, intelligent jurors, honest witnesses, legislators, or competent judges of legislation—in fine, to fill all the manifold relations of life. For this end it must be universal. The whole land must be watered by the streams of knowledge. It is not enough to have here and there a beautiful fountain playing in palace gardens, but let it come like the abundant fatness of the clouds upon the thirsty earth.

—Horace Mann.

146

beau ti ful ly	at mos phere	en cour age ment
cir cum stance	com fort a bly	de part ment

147	148	149	150
a bil i ty	stud ies	busi ness	gen er al
or na ment	de light	judg ment	af fair
dis course	qui et	dis po si tion	learn ed
ex e cute	pri vate	par tic u lar	per haps
coun sel	ex pert	mar shal ing	chief

Careful enunciation of *ornament, execute,* and *counsel* may prevent your misspelling them.

151

STUDIES

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight is in the quiet of private life; for ornament, is in discourse; and for ability, is in the judgment and disposition of business; for expert men can execute and perhaps judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels and the plots and marshaling of affairs come best from those that are learned.

— BACON.

152

a cad e my	mem o ry	stu di ous	am bi tion
grad u ate	cul ture	i de a	am bi tious

153	154	155
per so nal	in tel li gence	in tel lect
pres ence	sig nif i cance	al to geth er
ex pan sive	ap proached	au thor i ty
gran deur	com mand ing	in flu ence
dig ni ty	in tel lec tu al	might y

156

THE PERSONALITY OF DANIEL WEBSTER

I have looked on many mighty men — and yet not one of these approached Mr. Webster in the commanding power of their personal presence. There was a grandeur in his form, an intelligence in his deep dark eye, a loftiness in his expansive brow, a significance in his arched lip, altogether beyond those of any other human being I ever saw.

— GOODRICH.

157		158	
pre cise	ad mit	ac ci dent	a chieve
ex act	con fess	cas u al ty	ef fect
cor rect	ac knowl edge	mis hap	ac com plish

159

brought	con ti nent	ded i cate	lib er ty
e qual	con ceived	prop o si tion	cre at ed

160

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

— Lincoln.

161	162	163	164
feast	po lite	tal ent	at tempt
fes ti val	af fa ble	fac ul ty	ef fort
ban quet	cour te ous	a bil i ty	en deav or
ca lam i ty	hur ry	ob tain	per ceive
dis as ter	speed	at tain	ob serve
mis for tune	dis patch	pro cure	dis cov er

165

re spon si bil i ty	ca pac i ty	pow er

Responsibility walks hand in hand with power.

— Holland.

I tell you, earnestly, you must get into the habit of looking intensely at words, assuring yourself of their meaning, syllable by syllable, nay, letter by letter.

—John Ruskin.

166	167	168
ac com mo date	suc cess ful	par ti ci ple
ac com mo da tion	dis ap prove	gen er al ly
com pa ny	for eign er	thanks giv ing
com pan ion	par tic u lar	hes i tate
en cour age	es pe cial ly	in ter rupt

Which of these words are derivatives? Find the root words in each case. Indicate the silent letters.

169	170	171	172
di a gram	pitch	fic tion	lien
as ton ish	ra zor	a while	is sue
en ti tle	vis ion	pe ti tion	ap pa ra tus
en a ble	yacht	thor ough	con sid er
en er gy	her ald	u su al ly	e lab o rate
prac tice	re duce	fa mil iar	es ti mate

173

pos i tive ly al lege
dis ap pear in tend
in trud er or gan
im por tance

174

peace a ble priv i lege
di vi sion mu se um
pro ces sion prob a bly
pos si bil i ty

Note the root words.

175

al ti tude
lon gi tude
lat i tude
mas cu line
fem i nine

176

prep o si tion
ab bre vi a tion
par a graph
pos ses sive
ad jec tive

177

fi nan cial
com mer cial
in dus tri al
ag ri cul ture
pop u la tion

Long words are not necessarily hard words. Look at the parts.

178

li a ble
re li a ble
des per ate
tes ti mo ny
sen si tive

179

vas e line
e vap o rate
spec i men
in ter fere
rep e ti tion

180

ex pe di tion
rid i cule
be siege
sher iff
trea son

disapprove	argument	sensible
particular	sincerely	asylum
daughter-	seize	aviator
leisure	principle	restaurant
parallel	relief	mystery
cemetery	occurrence	melon
different	necessary	obedient
vegetable	millinery	jewelry
burial	importance	financial
assessor	hygiene	grammar
encourage	marriage	crochet
foreigner	freight	behavior
familiar	embroider	bachelor
apparatus	disappoint	ravine
vigorous	chauffeur	special
achieve	banana	salary
almighty	complaint	senator
wealthy	cashier	incident

Vocabulary for Grade Seven

abandon
abbreviation
*ability
*able
ably
abscess
absolutely
abundant
abuse
abusive
academy
accent
accepted
*accident
accommodate
accommodation
*accomplish
*account
accuracy
*accurate
*achieve
acknowledge
activity
acute
adapt
adapted
additional
adjective
*admit
*advance
advantage
affable
*affair
agony
*agriculture
aim
airplane
*alarm
*alcohol
alderman
alien
allege
alligator
allot
ally
almanac
almighty
*almost
*already
*although
altitude
*altogether
*always
ambition
ambitious
*ample
analysis
ancestor
anchor
*ancient
*animal
announcement
*another
anthem
antique
anxious
apology
apostrophe
apparatus
apparent
appeal
*appearance
*applicant
*application
*applied
*apply
applying
*appoint
appointment
approached
approved
arctic
*area
argue
*argument
*arise
arisen
*arising

Words with an asterisk (*) occur in a previous grade.

*arithmetic
arose
arouse
*arrival
*arrive
arrived
arriving
*article
assessor
astonish
asylum
atmosphere
attain
*attempt
*attention
attitude
attraction
attribute
auditor
aught
*author
*authority
autograph
avarice
aviator
*awful
awhile
bachelor
balcony
*banana
banquet
barometer
*beautiful
beautifully
beaver
*began
*begin
*beginning
*begun
*behavior
beheld
*belief
*believe
believed
*believing
benefactor
*benefit
beseech
besiege
blockade
blunder
*border
boundary
bowlder
*breadth
*break
breaking
*breath
*breathe
bristle
broke
*broken
brought
*buffalo
*build
burden
*bureau
*burial
*buried
burrow
*busily
*business
bustle
*busy
calamity
calendar
calmly
camphor
*canal
canary
capable
capacity
*captive
*capture
carefully
carelessness
carol
*carriage
*carried
*carry
*cashier
casualty
*caterpillar
caucus
caught
celebrate
celebration
*cemetery
*center
*central

*character
charter
chauffeur
*cheap
chemist
chews
*chief
*choice
*choose
choosing
chose
chosen
circumstance
*citizen
civilization
clause
*clothes
clumsy
*college
combat
comfortably
commanding
commercial
commissioner
commit
*common
companion
*company
*compare
compared
*comparing
comparison
competent
competitor
complain
complaint
*complete
completion
composedly
compulsion
conceal
*conceit
conceive
conceived
concern
concise
concluded
*condition
*conduct
*conductor
*confess
confine
connect
connection
*conqueror
consider
constant
*constitution
contagious
*continent
continual
*control
*conversation
*converse
convert
*correct
corrupt
council
counsel
coupon
*courage
*courageous
*course
*courteous
coyote
craft
create
created
*creature
creditor
crochet
crocodile
croquet
crystal
culture
cunning
*curious
currency
*custom
customer
cylinder
*darkness
*daughter
debtor
*deceit
decent
*decisive
dedicate
definition
*degree

*delight
*demand
democratic
demon
*denial
*denominator
depth
*department
dependence
depraved
*description
*desert
*design
designer
desirable
*desire
desirous
despair
desperate
develop
devour
diagram
diameter
*different
dignity
diligence
diplomatic
director
disadvantage
disappear
*disappoint
disapprove
*disaster
discourse
*discover
discovery
discreet
discretion
discussion
disguise
*disgust
dispatch
dispense
disposition
*distant
distinguish
distribute
ditch
division
*doctor
*dollar
donkey
dragon
drawer
drearily
dreary
drowsily
drowsy
duet
*earliest
ease
*edge
*education
*effect
efficient
*effort
*eighth
*either
elaborate
*elect
eloquence
eloquent
embarrass
embroider
eminent
emperor
enable
encounter
encourage
encouragement
endeavor
ended
energy
*engine
*engineer
*enlarge
enormous
*enough
enthusiasm
*entire
entitle
entreat
*equal
*equally
*equator
*error
especially
essential
estimate
evaporate

*event
*exact
exactness
*excellent
execute
expedition
expert
exploration
extend
extravagant
factor
faculty
*faithful
familiar
families
*fancy
*fashion
fatal
fatality
fatally
*favor
*favorite
*fear
fearless
*feast
*feather
feminine
ferocious
*festival
fiction
*field
*figure
*final
*finally
financial
finished
fireman
*foreign
foreigner
*forget
*forgetting
forgot
forgotten
*forsake
forth
foul
fountain
*fourth
*freeze
freezing
*freight
frequent
froze
*frozen
furious
*garden
*general
*generally
*gentle
*gentleman
*genuine
*geography
ghost
gigantic
glacier
gloom
*government
*governor
graduate
*grammar
grandeur
grant
gratify
gratitude
greediness
*guard
guest
*habit
*handsome
*harbor
*haul
haunt
havoc
heir
helpless
hemisphere
herald
hesitate
hideous
*high
*honest
honestly
*honesty
*honor
*horizon
horizontal
horrid
horror
hostile
*huge

hurry
hustle
hygiene
idea
illustrate
image
imagine
imitate
imitation
immense
implore
importance
*important
imprison
incapable
incident
*increase
industrial
industry
infectious
influence
insist
intellect
intellectual
intelligence
intelligent
intend
intention
interfere
interrupt
intimate
intruder
inventor
*investigation
invincible
irritate
irritation
*island
issue
*isthmus
jealous
*jeweler
*jewelry
*journey
*judgment
*junior
juror
*keen
*knew
*know
knowing
*knowledge
*known
laborer
*ladies
latitude
*laundry
lavish
lazily
laziness
lazy
leader
learned
ledger
legislation
legislator
legislature
leisure
leopard
liable
*liberty
lien
lieutenant
liked
Lincoln
*liquor
lizard
locality
logic
longitude
lovingly
*machinist
magnify
maiden
majority
maneuver
manifold
*manner
margin
*marriage
*married
*marry
marrying
marshaling
marvelous
masculine
massive
*material
*matter
*measure

medium
melon
*memory
menace
meridian
*message
*method
*mighty
migrate
*military
milliner
millinery
*million
mimic
mineral
minority
*mischief
misery
*misfortune
mishap
*mistake
mixture
*money
monkey
monster
monstrous
mosquito
*multiplication
municipal
murmur
muscular
museum
mystery
narrative
*nation
*national
*native
*natural
*nature
navigable
navigate
*nearly
*necessary
*necessity
*need
*neighbor
*neither
neuter
*nothing
noting
nourish
*numerator
nursery
*obedient
*oblige
obscurity
*observe
observed
observing
obsolete
*obtain
*occupation
occurrence
*ocean
odd
*odor
*office
*officer
operate
operator
*opinion
oppose
orator
organ
*ornament
ostrich
oyster
*palace
paragraph
parallel
parliament
partially
participle
particular
partridge
*patience
pauper
*peace
peaceable
pension
penury
*people
perceive
perfectly
*perhaps
permission
persevere
*person
*personal
petition

pheasant
philosophy
phonograph
physician
physiology
*pigeon
*pilgrim
pitch
*place
*plan
*plateau
*pleasant
*please
*pleasure
*plentiful
*plenty
plumber
poison
*polite
*popular
*population
porter
*position
positively
possessive
*possibility
poverty
power
practice
*prairie
*prayer
*precious
precise
precision
*prefer
preference
premium
preparation
*prepare
preposition
*presence
pressure
*pretty
*principal
principle
*private
privation
privilege
probably
procession
procure
profuse
prominent
*property
proposition
prosperity
protection
*proverb
punctuality
*pure
purity
purpose
pursuit
*quality
queer
quiet
*quietly
*quotation
*rabbit
radius
*raisin
ravine
razor
*real
reality
*realize
recollection
recommend
reduce
regiment
*region
*regular
*relation
*relative
reliable
reliance
*relief
*relieve
remembrance
repeated
*repetition
*represent
representative
reptile
republican
*require
resign
*resist
*resolution
resource

responsibility
*restaurant
restraint
revenue
riches
ridicule
rumor
*salary
*saw
*scatter
secrecy
secret
secretary
secrete
*section
*seize
*select
selection
senator
*sensible
sensitive
*serious
sharp
sheriff
shirk
*should
shriek
significance
*silence
*silent
*silently
similar
*sincere
*sincerely
*slender
*slight
*slim
solemn
solicitor
solo
soup
*source
*special
specimen
*speed
*spread
*squirrel
stalwart
*steady
stenographer
stillness
stinginess
*strait
*strange
*strength
*strong
*student
*studied
studies
studious
*study
*submitting
successful
successor
superior
surgeon
surrender
swallow
swimming
synonym
*system
talent
*tall
*taught
tempt
temptation
*tender
*terrible
terror
testimony
thanksgiving
*thief
thorough
threat
thrift
tiger
*total
*tourist
towering
traitor
tranquilly
*travel
*traveler
treason
treasurer
*truth
*turkey
turtle
tutor
type

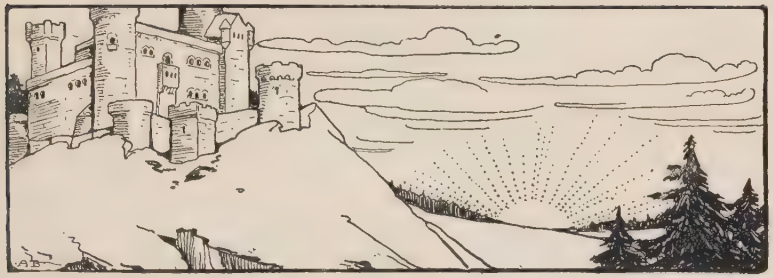
typewriter
*union
*unite
universal
universe
*until
unusual
unyielding
*using
usually
vaccination
vague
vapor
*variety
*various
vaseline
vast
*vegetable
ventilate
ventilation
*victory
vigilance
vigorous
virtue
vision
vocation
*volcanoes
volunteer
wandering
warble
*warm
warmth
warrior
watching
*weak
*wealth
wealthy
weapon
wearily
weary
*weather
*weigh
*weight
*welcome
*welfare
*whistle
*whose
wicked
witnesses
*wolf
*wonderful
*worth
*worst
*wound
wrestle
*wring
*write
*writing
*written
*wrote
yacht
youth
zeal

THE ALDINE SPELLER

PART FOUR

EIGHTH YEAR

EIGHTH YEAR



1

rec ord　　con fu sion　　sin cere ly

hon est　　mo tive　　se cure ly

pure ly　　fel low

2

Four things a man must learn to do
If he would make his record true:
To think without confusion clearly;
To love his fellow men sincerely;
To act from honest motives purely;
To trust in God and Heaven securely.

—Henry van Dyke.

Prefixes

A **prefix** is a syllable or syllables placed at the beginning of a word to change its meaning.

The prefixes *un* and *dis* mean *not,* or the opposite of the act indicated by the word to which they are prefixed: as, *unwise* means *not wise; dishonest* means *not honest; disappear* means the opposite of *appear.*

3

un con scious un for tu nate un a ble un us u al
un nec es sa ry un dress un eas y un e qual

4

dis ap pear dis o be di ence dis con tin ue
dis cour age dis sat is fied dis like

5

The prefix *mis* means *wrong* or *wrongly;* as, a *misdeed* is a *wrong deed* and to *misspell* is to *spell wrongly.*

mis for tune mis lead mis un der stand
mis con duct mis spell mis pro nounce

The prefix *ad* means *to;* as *adjoin,* meaning *joined to.* In many words the *d* of this prefix is changed to the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed, or it is dropped.

6

ad ja cent	ad join	ad join ing	af fix
ad mis sion	ad mire	at tract	ac cuse

7

ac cus tom	ad e quate	ap pre ci ate
ag gra vate	an nounce	ap pro pri ate

8

ad min is tra tion	at trac tion	ad ver si ty
ac com mo da tion	ad min is ter	ad ven ture

9

The prefix *in* or *im* frequently means *not.*

in com pe tent	in fi nite	in dis tinct
in cred i ble	in sane	im pa tient

10

im per fect	in di ges tion	in sin cere
im po lite	in sep a ra ble	in def i nite

The prefix *con* means *with* or *together*. Sometimes the *n* is changed or dropped.

11

con ven tion
con ven ient
con fi dence
con fer ence
con ceal
con cern
con tend
con sist

12

cor re spond
con nec tion
col li sion
con se quence
con struct
con sid er
com plaint
com ment

The prefix *ex* means *out of, out.*

13

ex plo sion
ex ca vate
ex tin guish
ex po sure
ex ceed
ex tend
ex tract
ex port

14

ex hi bi tion
ex cite ment
ex po si tion
ex pec ta tion
ex haust
ex pire
ex tent
ex plore

The prefix *de* means *down, from,* or *away.*

15

de scend
de prive
de tail
de pend
dem on strate
de scrip tive
de spond ent

16

de fense
de crease
de fect
de lib er ate
def i nite
de liv er
del e gate

Other common prefixes are *pre* — before; *pro* and *pur* — forward; *semi* — half; *per* — through; *port* — after; *sub* — under; *trans* — across or through.

17	18	19	20
pre vi ous	pros pect	per ma nent	sub urb
prej u dice	pro pose	per plex	sub mit
pre vent	pro mote	sem i cir cle	trans fer
pre sume	pur suit	sub scribe	trans mit
pre side	per suade	sub sti tute	trans port

21		
con fi den tial	ben e fi cial	ob ser va tion
ac knowl edge	de part ment	ac cu mu late

22	23	24
ab bre vi ate	de vel op ment	at ten tive
con sid er a tion	im pres sion	ad di tion al
re duc tion	in ves ti ga tion	con gen ial
di ver sion	re ceiv a ble	pro gres sive
suc ces sion	il lus tra tion	de port ment
dis trib ute	ex cla ma tion	con trib ute

Suffixes

A **suffix** is a syllable or syllables added to the end of a word to modify its meaning.

Some of the common suffixes are *able*, meaning *able* or *worthy; ing*, meaning *continuing to; er*, meaning *one who* or *more; ed*, showing past action; *est*, meaning *most*.

There are three rules for the use of suffixes which apply to many words and should be remembered. A few exceptions, too, should be remembered.

Rule I. Final *e* is dropped before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

	25	26	27	28
Add	*ing*	*ed*	*able*	*er*
	oblige	guide	desire	promote
	decide	judge	advise	compose
	come	cease	note	erase
	censure	excuse	sale	manage
	average	improve	move	receive
	acquire	arrive	value	deceive

29

change a ble peace a ble cou ra geous
no tice a ble ser vice a ble out ra geous

Words ending in *ce* and *ge* retain the *e* before *a* and *o* to keep the *c* and *g* soft.

30

flee ing see ing singe ing a gree a bly
shoe ing dye ing hoe ing mile age

These words retain final *e* to preserve their identity.

31 32

peace ful sense less move ment gen tle ness
spite ful blame less im prove ment coarse ness
use ful val ue less e lope ment for give ness

In most words final *e* is not dropped before a consonant.

33

aw ful tru ly ac knowl edg ment judg ment
whol ly aw ful ly a bridg ment ar gu ment

In the above words *e* was dropped before a consonant.

Rule II. In words of one syllable and words accented on the last syllable, a final consonant following a single vowel is doubled before an ending beginning with a vowel.

34	35	36	37
be gin ning	planned	for got ten	run ner
swim ming	robbed	fat ten	shop per
con trol ling	o mit ted	oc curred	thin ner
for get ting	ad mit ted	un fit ted	red dest
re gret ting	re pelled	con ferred	hot test

38

Some exceptions to Rule II are

ref er ence	con fer ence	pref er a ble
pref er ence	def er ence	trans fer a ble

39

Why does not Rule II apply to the following words?

par al leled	ben e fit ed	wor ship er
kid naped	mer it ed	mag ic al
ex pect ed	spe cial ist	so cial ist

Rule III. Final *y* following a consonant is changed to *i* before an ending not beginning with *i*.

In the following lessons name the root word and add other suffixes.

40	41	42	43
de fied	vic to ri ous	busi ness	fan ci ful
wor ried	stu di ous	la zi ness	pit i ful
clas si fied	fu ri ous	hap pi ness	cer e mo nies
dig ni fied	glo ri ous	read i ness	mel o dies
cop ied	en vi ous	greed i ness	trag e dies
mod i fied	lux u ri ous	eas i ness	the o ries

In the following lessons tell whether the rules apply and why.

44		45	
ex cel lent	re pent ed	threat en	oc cur rence
mar ket ing	try ing	gro cer ies	sen si ble
con quer or	prob a bly	sit u at ed	wool en

46			
guid ance	in sur ance	re mov al	ap prov al
griev ance	en dur ance	ar riv al	re fus al

47	48	49	50
freight	at tor ney	jour nal	sal a ry
pre mi um	crim i nal	an nu i ty	con tract
bal ance	col lec tor	in sur ance	in ter est
cap i tal	def i cit	mort gage	re ceipt
cash ier	en clos ing	au di tor	pol i cy

What is the sound of *ei* in *freight?* Watch the *o* in *attorney*, the *t* in *mortgage*, and the second *a* in *salary*.

51

in cor po rate	sig na ture	ap pro pri ate
cor po ra tion	ex ec u tor	syn di cate

52

val u a tion	mem o ran dum	com mer cial
com mis sion	sta tion er y	ad min is tra tor

Stationery is sold by *stationers*.

53

cer ti fy	col lat er al	mer can tile
cer tif i cate	li a bil i ties	con sign ment

54

treas ur er ad ver tise ment in quir y
com pe ti tion cur ren cy in sol ven cy

55

re mit tance af fi da vit in ven to ry
fi nan cial com mu ni ca tion part ner ship

56

per fec tion ge ni al tem per ac com plish ment

The habit of genial good nature is the habit of a true gentleman. A good temper and a happy frame of mind are, perhaps, of even more importance, in many cases, than a perfection in much knowledge and many accomplishments.

—Smiles.

57

cir cu la tion lin i ment nerv ous
nour ish ment oint ment qui nine
am mo ni a ab do men

Look up the pronunciation of *quinine* and *abdomen*.

Let the accent of words be watched, and closely; let their meaning be watched more closely still.

— Ruskin.

58

gram mat i cal
con struc tion
con junc tion
par ti ci ple
in fin i tive

59

aux il ia ry
in tran si tive
prep o si tion
in ter jec tion
dic ta tion

60

pa ren the sis
pos ses sive
an te ced ent
com par a tive
in def i nite

How many syllables in *auxiliary?* Watch the third syllable.

61

com par i son
con ju ga tion
nom i na tive
in dic a tive
in ves ti gate
fu gi tive

62

in ter rog a tive
per pen dic u lar
com ple ment
pen man ship
punc tu a tion
per cent age

What are the root words for each of the above derivatives? Point out all of the prefixes and suffixes on this page. Use other prefixes and suffixes with the root words to make other derivatives.

63

lit er a ture	cal cu la tion	rec tan gle
pro por tion	math e mat ics	com pos ite

64

pred i cate	de clar a tive	par a graph
a nal y sis	im per a tive	sin gu lar

65

Dictionary Lesson

Words could not *express* how pleased and *touched* the boy was by this *confidence* and *praise.* No one had ever *trusted* him before, and no one had *suspected* how much there was *hidden* away in the breast of the *neglected* boy. No honor that he might learn hereafter would ever be half so *precious* as the right to teach his few *virtues* and his small store of *learning* to the child whom he most *respected.*

Rewrite the above paragraph using synonyms for the words in italics. Look up each of them in the dictionary and find some word that means the same.

Troublesome Endings — *ent, ant, ence, ance*

Words ending in *ent* and *ant, ence* and *ance,* are frequently confused. Study very carefully.

66	67	68
ap pli cant	be nev o lent	in ci dent
oc cu pant	de pend ent	com pli ment
rem nant	prom i nent	suf fi cient
de scend ant	pres i dent	rai ment
de fend ant	des pond ent	le ni ent
in dig nant	ex cite ment	el e ment

69	70	71
ref er ence	griev ance	ac quaint ance
ex ist ence	nui sance	as sur ance
in flu ence	in stance	or di nance
pref er ence	coun te nance	tem per ance
con science	al li ance	an noy ance

72

cir cum fer ence	ac count ant	su per in tend ent
cor re spond ence	con so nant	cor res pond ent

These words ending in *ant* and *ent* are used as adjectives. Those in *ance* and *ence* are nouns.

73

vi o lent	in no cent	res i dent
vi o lence	in no cence	res i dence

74

ev i dent	in so lent	prov i dent
ev i dence	in so lence	prov i dence

75

o be di ent	con ve ni ent	pru dent
o be di ence	con ve ni ence	pru dence

76

rev er ent	dil i gent	in de pend ent
rev er ence	dil i gence	in de pend ence

77

con fi dent	com pe tent	con va les cent
con fi dence	com pe tence	con va les cence

78

el o quent	in tel li gent	im pa tient
el o quence	in tel li gence	im pa tience

79

prev a lent	neg li gent	im per ti nent
prev a lence	neg li gence	im per ti nence

80

fra grant	ig no rant	el e gant
fra grance	ig no rance	el e gance

81

vig i lant	a bun dant	de fi ant
vig i lance	a bun dance	de fi ance

82

ex trav a gant	im por tant	re luc tant
ex trav a gance	im por tance	re luc tance

83

at tend ant	as sist ant	ra di ant
at tend ance	as sist ance	ra di ance

84		85	
ex er cise	ad vise	mer chan dise	dis guise
ad ver tise	de spise	com pro mise	com prise
su per vise	sur prise	en ter prise	chas tise

Remember that all these words end in *ise*. There are not many that do.

86		87	
civ il ize	au thor ize	or gan ize	bap tize
le gal ize	rec og nize	an a lyze	cap size
e qual ize	crit i cize	par a lyze	re al ize

Words ending in *ize* and *yze* are verbs.

Add the suffix *ize* to the following words, thus changing them into verbs. Remember to drop the *y* in the first nine. Why? What is the rule?

88		89	
e con o my	sym pa thy	mem o ry	mor al
a pol o gy	har mo ny	the o ry	sol emn
scru ti ny	mo nop o ly	col o ny	fer tile

Troublesome Endings — *cal, cle, al, le*

Many words ending in *cal* and *cle* are easily confused. There are but a few in *cle*. Remember them.

90	91	92	93
i den ti cal	med i cal	phys i cal	obs ta cle
crit i cal	rad i cal	prac ti cal	mir a cle
mu si cal	ras cal	tech ni cal	ve hi cle
ver ti cal	log i cal	cler i cal	mus cle
clas si cal	mag i cal	re cep ta cle	i ci cle
chem i cal	trop i cal	spec ta cle	par ti cle

94	95	96	97
med al	crim i nal	in di vid u al	trem ble
men tal	op tion al	ju di cial	a pos tle
mor al	es pe cial	u ni ver sal	dis ci ple
mor tal	fed er al	co lo ni al	ca pa ble
mu tu al	neu tral	es sen tial	min gle
nor mal	ac tu al	mu ni ci pal	tan gle

Review these lessons, being very careful to distinguish between *al* and *le*.

98	99	100
at ten tion	im ag i na tion	op pres sion
pro tec tion	in ter ro ga tion	de ci sion
in di ca tion	as ser tion	ex clu sion
re stric tion	pro duc tion	ex ten sion
ex e cu tion	de tec tion	con clu sion

101

Write five of the above words as adjectives by changing the *ion* to *ive.*

102

ab bre vi a tion	prop o si tion	pos ses sion
temp ta tion	cel e bra tion	di vi sion

103	104	105	106
car a mel	ac ci den tal	re cep tion	move ment
sen ti nel	ar ti fi cial	lo ca tion	pave ment
nick el	com mer cial	sus pi cion	frag ment
bev el	ar se nal	fre quent	judg ment
pan el	mar tial	tran sient	mon u ment

107	108	109
ad mi ra ble	con ceiv a ble	suit a ble
re spect a ble	a vail a ble	not a ble
re ceiv a ble	ac cept a ble	pay a ble
hos pi ta ble	va ri a ble	sal a ble
man age a ble	en joy a ble	ad vis a ble

110

el i gi ble	re spon si ble	ed i ble
for ci ble	in cred i ble	leg i ble

111

ter ri ble	hor ri ble	pos si ble
vis i ble	di vi si ble	di gest i ble

In the following words the *l* was not doubled when a suffix was added. Why?

112		113	
jew el er	per il ous	shov el ing	can celed
coun sel or	mar vel ous	e qual ing	la beled
trav el er	e qual ize	mod el ing	pen ciled

114

suite guild
a dieu an tique
chord fa tigue
chauf feur

115

mus tache am a teur
rou tine gran deur
al ien cam paign
sou ve nir

The pronunciation of each of the above words should be looked up. Be careful to pronounce the vowels right and to give the correct accent.

116	**117**	**118**	**119**
in quir y	i den ti fy	sym bol	gym na si um
cat a log	cau tious	cede	gym nas tics
scen er y	guard i an	ra ti o	bul le tin
a bol ish	mort gage	ac id	con fi den tial
chap er on	ac quaint	glimpse	e mer gen cy

120

fi nan cial	al ge bra	in stinct	symp tom
fin an cier	ge om e try	li cense	ox y gen

Look up the pronunciation of *financial* and *financier*. You will find the first *i* is short.

121	122	123	124
so lu tion	bank rupt	ex treme	rec ol lect
con demn	jus ti fy	tar iff	dig ni ty
cli ent	san i ta ry	traf fic	cloth ier
wool en	pro hib it	bur den	lit er a ry
psalm	mu ti late	cri sis	bar ri er

Find all the derivatives. What are the root words? Give other derivatives.

125	126	127
in flam ma tion	sub stan tial	or na men tal
in sti tu tion	trans par ent	de moc ra cy
in ves ti gate	ven geance	e lim i nate
in stru ment	mys te ri ous	con fed er ate
doc u ment	de li cious	im mi grant

Place these words in sentences to show their meaning.

128		
gran deur	grad u a tion	pro nun ci a tion
op er a tion	neigh bor hood	ap pro pri a tion

129	130	131
trans por ta tion	ab surd	al le giance
re spon si bil i ty	em pha sis	tes ti mo ny
mis cel la ne ous	em pha size	ex cep tion
pho tog ra pher	shrewd	car bu ret or
or gan i za tion	suf frage	cau tious

Finding the root words, and carefully noting the syllables, will help your spelling. Long words need not be hard words if you notice the parts.

132	133	134
or di na ry	o mis sion	res i dence
ex traor di na ry	en thu si asm	op por tu ni ty
in ci den tal ly	e mer gen cy	pro fes sion al
oc ca sion al ly	proph e cy	sat is fac tion
pre lim i na ry	u nan i mous	sat is fac to ry

What two words combine to make *extraordinary?* Notice that it has only five syllables. What two suffixes have been added to *occasion* and *incident?*

135

im me di ate ly
ap prox i mate ly
rec om mend
rec om men da tion
com mu ni ca tion

136

di vi sor
sta tion a ry
ar ti fi cial ly
civ i li za tion
sta tis tics

137

per se ver ance
mis chiev ous
con tri bu tion
dif fer ence
an ni ver sa ry

Notice the *one c* and the *two m*'s in *recommendation*. From what is *mischievous* derived? Why does the *f* change to *v*?

138

com mu ni ty
am mu ni tion
ac com pa nied
in con ven ience
rid i cule
ri dic u lous

Name all the prefixes and suffixes.

139

ex cus a ble
des ti na tion
ob sti nate
in dus try
o rig i nal ly
op po nent

What rule applies to *excusable?*

140

lab o ra to ry
in stall ment
more o ver
mil lion aire
quar an tine
rev o lu tion

Different Pronunciations

Some words are accented on the first syllable when used as nouns or adjectives, and on the last syllable when used as verbs.

Noun or Adj.	Verb	Noun or Adj.	Verb
ab'stract	ab stract'	per'mit	per mit'
con'duct	con duct'	pre'fix	pre fix'
con'flict	con flict'	pres'ent	pre sent'
con'test	con test'	prod'uce	pro duce'
con'tract	con tract'	prog'ress	pro gress'
con'trast	con trast'	proj'ect	pro ject'
con'vict	con vict'	pro'test	pro test'
es'cort	es cort'	reb'el	re bel'
ex'port	ex port	rec'ord	re cord'
ex'tract	ex tract'	ref'use	re fuse'
im'port	im port'	sub'ject	sub ject'
in'crease	in crease'	sur'vey	sur vey'
in'sult	in sult'	trans'fer	trans fer'
per'fect	per fect'	trans'port	trans port'

Vocabulary for Grade Eight

abbreviate
*abbreviation
abdomen
abolish
abridgment
abstract
absurd
abundance
*abundant
acceptable
accidental
*accommodation
accompanied
accomplishment
accountant
accumulate
accuse
accustom
acid
acknowledgment
acquaint
acquaintance
acquire
actual
*additional
adequate
adieu
adjacent
adjoin
adjoining
administer
administration
administrator
admirable
admire
*admission
admitted
*adventure
adversity
*advertise
*advertisement
advisable
*advise
affidavit
affix
aggravate
agreeably
algebra
*alien
allegiance
alliance
amateur
ammonia
ammunition
*analysis
analyze
anniversary
announce
annoyance
annuity
antecedent
*antique
*apology
apostle
*applicant
appreciate
appropriate
appropriation
approval
approximately
*argument
*arrival
*arrive
arsenal
artificial
artificially
assertion
*assistance
*assistant
assurance

Words with an asterisk (*) occur in a previous grade.

*attendance
attendant
*attention
attentive
attorney
attract
*attraction
*auditor
authorize
auxiliary
available
average
*awful
awfully
*balance
bankrupt
baptize
barrier
*beginning
beneficial
benefited
benevolent
bevel
blameless
bulletin
*burden
*business
calculation
campaign
canceled
*capable
*capital
capsize
caramel
carburetor
*cashier
catalog
cautious
cease
cede
*celebration
censure
ceremonies
certificate
certify
changeable
chaperon
chastise
*chauffeur
chemical
chord
circulation
circumference
*civilization
civilize
classical
classified
clerical
client
clothier
coarseness
collateral
collector
collision
colonial
colony
comment
*commercial
commission
communication
community
comparative
*comparison
competence
*competent
competition
*complaint
complement
compliment
compose
composite
comprise
compromise
*conceal
conceivable
*concern
*conclusion
condemn
*conduct
confederate
conference
conferred
confidence
confident
confidential
conflict
confusion
congenial
conjugation
conjunction

*connection
*conqueror
conscience
consequence
*consider
consideration
consignment
consist
*consonant
construct
construction
*contend
*contest
*contract
*contrast
contribute
contribution
controlling
convalescence
convalescent
convenience
convenient
convention
*convict
*copied

corporation
correspond
correspondence
correspondent
counselor
countenance
*courageous
criminal
crisis
critical
criticize
*currency
*deceive
decide
*decision
declarative
decrease
defect
defendant
*defense
deference
defiance
defiant
deficit
defied

definite
delegate
deliberate
delicious
deliver
democracy
demonstrate
*department
*depend
*dependent
deportment
deprive
descend
descendant
descriptive
despise
despondent
destination
detail
detection
development
dictation
difference
digestible
dignified

*dignity
*diligence
diligent
*disappear
disciple
discontinue
discourage
*disguise
dislike
disobedience
dissatisfied
*distribute
diversion
divisible
*division
*divisor
document
dyeing
easiness
economy
edible
elegance
*elegant
element
eligible

eliminate
elopement
*eloquence
*eloquent
emergency
emphasis
emphasize
enclosing
endurance
enjoyable
enterprise
*enthusiasm
envious
equaling
equalize
erase
escort
*especial
*essential
evidence
evident
excavate
exceed
*excellent
exception
excitement
exclamation
exclusion
excusable
*excuse
execution
executor
*exercise
exhaust
exhibition
existence
expectation
expected
expire
explore
explosion
export
exposition
exposure
*extend
extension
extent
extinguish
extract
extraordinary
extravagance
*extravagant
extreme
*fanciful
fatigue
fatten
federal
fellow
*fertile
*financial
financier
fleeing
forcible
*forgetting
*forgiveness
*forgotten
fragment
fragrance
*fragrant
*freight
*frequent
fugitive
*furious
genial
*gentleness
geometry
glimpse
*glorious
graduation
grammatical
*grandeur
*greediness
grievance
groceries
guardian
guidance
*guide
guild
gymnasium
gymnastics
happiness
harmony
hoeing
*honest
horrible
hospitable
hottest
*icicle
identical
identify

ignorance
ignorant
illustration
imagination
immigrant
immediately
impatience
impatient
imperative
imperfect
impertinence
impertinent
impolite
import
*importance
*important
impression
*improve
improvement
*incident
incidentally
incompetent
inconvenience
incorporate
*increase
incredible
indefinite
*independence
*independent
indication
indicative
indigestion
indignant
indistinct
individual
*industry
infinite
infinitive
inflammation
*influence
innocence
*innocent
inquiry
insane
inseparable
insincere
insolence
insolent
insolvency
installment
instance
instinct
institution
instrument
*insult
*insurance
*intelligence
*intelligent
*interest
interjection
interrogation
interrogative
intransitive
inventory
investigate
*investigation
*jeweler
*journal
*judgment
judicial
justify
kidnapped
labeled
laboratory
*laziness
legalize
legible
lenient-
liabilities
license
liniment-
literary
literature
location
logical
luxurious
magical
*manage
manageable
marketing
martial
*marvelous
mathematics
medal
medical
melodies
memorandum
*memory
mental
mercantile

merchandise
merited
mileage
millionaire
mingle
miracle
miscellaneous
misconduct
mischievous
*misfortune
mislead
mispronounce
*misspell
misunderstand
modeling
modified
monopoly
monument
moral
moreover
mortal
mortgage
motive
movement
*municipal
*muscle
musical
mustache
mutilate
mutual
mysterious
negligence
negligent
neighborhood
nervous
neutral
nickel
nominative
normal
notable
noticeable
nourishment
nuisance
*obedience
*obedient
*oblige
observation
obstacle
obstinate
occasionally
occupant
occurred
*occurrence
ointment
omission
omitted
operation
opponent
opportunity
oppression
optional
ordinance
ordinary
organization
*organize
originally
ornamental
outrageous
oxygen
panel
*paragraph
paralleled
paralyze
parenthesis
*participle
particle
partnership
*pavement
payable
*peaceable
*peaceful
penciled
penmanship
percentage
*perfect
perfection
*perilous
permanent
*permit
perpendicular
perplex
perseverance
persuade
photographer
physical
*pitiful
*planned
*policy
possession
*possessive

*possible
practical
predicate
preferable
*preference
prefix
prejudice
preliminary
*premium
*preposition
*present
preside
*president
presume
prevalence
prevalent
prevent
previous
*probably
*produce
production
professional
*progress
progressive
prohibit
project
*prominent
*promote
pronunciation
prophecy
*proportion
propose
*proposition
prospect
*protection
protest
providence
provident
prudence
prudent
psalm
punctuation
purely
*pursuit
quarantine
quinine
radiance
radiant
radical
raiment
rascal
ratio
readiness
*realize
*rebel
*receipt
receivable
*receive
receptacle
reception
*recognize
recollect
*recommend
recommendation
*record
rectangle
reddest
reduction
reference
refusal
*refuse
regretting
reluctance
reluctant
remittance
remnant
removal
repelled
repented
residence
resident
*resource
*respectable
*responsibility
responsible
restriction
reverence
reverent
*revolution
*ridicule
ridiculous
robbed
routine
runner
salable
*salary
sanitary
satisfaction
satisfactory

scenery
scrutiny
securely
seeing
semicircle
senseless
*sensible
sentinel
serviceable
shoeing
shopper
shoveling
shrewd
*signature
sincerely
singeing
singular
situated
socialist
*solemn
solution
souvenir
specialist
spectacle
spiteful
stationary
stationery
statistics
*studious
*subject
*submit
*subscribe
substitute
suburb
substantial
succession
sufficient
suffrage
suitable
suite
*superintendent
supervise
*surprise
survey
suspicion
*swimming
symbol
*sympathy
symptom
syndicate
tangle
tariff
technical
temperance
*temptation
*terrible
*testimony
theories
theory
thinner
threaten
traffic
tragedies
transfer
transferable
transient
transmit
transparent
transport
transportation
*traveler
*treasurer
tremble
tropical
trying
*unable
unanimous
unconscious
undress
uneasy
unequal
unfitted
unfortunate
*universal
unnecessary
*unusual
useful
valuation
*value
valueless
variable
*vehicle
vengeance
vertical
victorious
*vigilance
vigilant
violence
violent
visible
wholly
*woolen
worried
worshiper

Medical Words

albumen
anatomy
antidote
apoplexy
appendicitis
arsenic
asthma
bacteria
bilious
bowels
bronchitis
camphor
cancer
catarrh
chloroform
chronic
consumption
contagious
diarrhea
diphtheria
dysentery
dyspepsia
epidemic
glycerin
hemorrhage
hereditary
homeopathic
hygienic
hysterics
influenza
insanity
jaundice
kidney
licorice
malaria
medicine
morphine
neuralgia
paralysis
peritonitis
physic
physiology
pleurisy
pneumonia
prescription
rheumatism
rhubarb
strychnine
tonsilitis
tuberculosis
tumor
typhoid
ulcer
vaccinate

Words Having More Than One Correct Spelling

although	altho	good-by	good-bye
ax	axe	gypsy	gipsy
bowlder	boulder	indorse	endorse
baritone	barytone	installment	instalment
canyon	cañon	judgment	judgement
catalogue	catalog	license	licence
catchup	catsup	mama	mamma
center	centre	offense	offence
clarinet	clarionet	peddler	pedlar
coconut	cocoanut	plow	plough
councilor	councillor	program	programme
defense	defence	practice	practise
develop	develope	pretense	pretence
dispatch	despatch	prologue	prolog
domicile	domicil	quartet	quartette
draft	draught	Savior	Saviour
dram	drachm	sergeant	serjeant
dullness	dulness	sirup	syrup
enclose	inclose	skeptic	sceptic
fulfill	fulfil	skillful	skilful
gauge	gage	tonsilitis	tonsillitis
gayety	gaiety	whisky	whiskey
gayly	gaily	willful	wilful

abdomen (ăb dō′mĕn)
acclimate (ă klī′măt)
acumen (*a* kū′mĕn)
address (ă drĕs′)
adieu (*a* dū′)
adult (*a* dŭlt′)
again (*a* gĕn′)
albumen (ăl bū′mĕn)
algebra (ăl′jḕ br*a*)
alias (ā′lĭ ăs)
ally (ă lī′)
almond (ä′mŭnd)
amateur (ăm′*a* tûr′)
anti (in compounds) (ăn′tĭ)
apparatus (ăp *a* rā′tŭs)
apricot (ā′prĭ kŏt)
arctic (ärk′tĭk)
arid (ăr′ĭd)
aspirant (ăs pīr′ănt)
athletic (ăth lĕt′ĭk)
been (bĭn)
bicycle (bī′sĭ k'l)
biography (bī ŏg′r*a* fĭ)
blouse (blouz)
bronchitis (brŏŋ kī′tĭs)
cantaloupe (kăn′t*a* lo͞op)
carol (kăr′ŭl)
casualty (kăzh′ū *a*l tĭ)
cayenne (kā ĕn′)
cement (sḕ mĕnt′)
cemetery (sĕm′ḕ tĕr ĭ)
chauffeur (shō fûr′)
clandestine (klăn dĕs′tĭn)
column (kŏl′ŭm)
data (dā′t*a*)
decade (dĕk′ād)
depot (dē′pō)
dessert (dĕz zûrt′)
detail (dḕ tāl′)
diamond (dī′*a* mŭnd)
either (ē′thĕr)
elm (ĕlm)
every (ĕv′ĕr ĭ)
exquisite (ĕks′kwĭ zĭt)
extant (ĕks′tănt)
February (fĕb′ro͞o ă rĭ)
finance (fĭ năns′)
financier (fĭn ăn sēr′)
garage (g*a* räzh′)
genuine (jĕn′ū ĭn)

government (gŭv′ẽrn mẽnt)
gratis (grā′tĭs)
haunt (hänt)
history (hĭs′tọ̊ rĭ)
hospitable (hŏs′pĭ tȧ b′l)
hygiene (hī′jĭ ēn)
illustrate (ĭ lŭs′trāt)
incomparable
(ĭn kŏm′pȧ rȧ b′l)
industry (ĭn′dŭs trĭ)
inquiry (ĭn kwīr′ĭ)
interest (ĭn′tẽr ẽst)
iron (ī′ŭrn)
Italian (Ĭ tăl′yăn)
lamentable (lam′ẽn tȧ b′l)
laundry (län′drĭ)
leisure (lē′zhûr)
lenient (lē′nĭ ẽnt)
magazine (măg ȧ zēn′)
mama or mamma (mȧ mä′)
maritime (măr′ĭ tīm)
marriage (măr′ĭj)
memoir (mĕm′wŏr)
mercantile (mûr′kăn tĭl)
mischievous (mĭs′chĭ vŭs)
monoplane (mŏn′ọ̊ plān)
morphine (môr′fĭn)
national (năsh′ŭn ăl)
neither (nē′thẽr)
often (ŏf′′n)
open (ō′p′n)
papa (pȧ pä′)
parent (pâr′ẽnt)
partner (pärt′nẽr)
patent (păt′ẽnt)
patriot (pā′trĭ ŏt)
patron (pā′trŭn)
patronize (păt′rŭn īz)
pianist (pĭ ăn′ĭst)
pretense (prẽ tens′)
pretty (prĭt′ĭ)
pumpkin (pŭmp′kĭn)
rational (răsh′ŭn ăl)
research (rẽ sûrch′)
resource (rẽ sōrs′)
romance (rọ̊ mans′)
salmon (săm′ŭn)
tiny (tī′nĭ)

attaché (ȧ tȧ shā′)
bacillus (bȧ sĭl′ŭs)
bouillon (bo͝o yôn′)
cabaret (kăb′ȧ rĕt)
café (kȧ fā′)
cafeteria (kăf ė̇ tē′rĭ ȧ)
caveat (kā′vė̇ ăt)
chateau (shä tō′)
clique (klēk)
consommé (kôn sȯ̇ mā′)
cortège (kôr tĕzh′)
coupé (ko͝o pā′)
crevasse (krė̇ vȧs′)
débutante (dā bü tänt′)
décolleté (dā kȯ̇l′tā′)
entrée (än trā′)
façade (fȧ säd′)
fiancé (fē än sā′)
fiasco (fė̇ ȧs′kō)
finale (fė̇ nä′lā)
forte (fôr′tā)
jardinière (zhȧr dē nyâr′)
mademoiselle
(mȧd mwȧ zĕl′)
mardigras (mär dė̇ grä′)
mêlée (mā lā′)
menu (mĕn′ū)
meringue (mė̇ răng′)
modiste (mȯ̇ dēst′)
monsieur (mė̇ syû′)
nonchalant (nŏn shȧ lănt′)
personnel (pĕr sȯn nĕl′)
protégé (prȯ̇ tā zhā′)
qui vive (kė̇ vēv′)
rabies (rā′bĭ ēz)
régime (rā zhēm′)
renaissance (rĕn ĕ säns′)
replica (rĕp′lĭ kȧ)
sachet (sȧ shā′)
salon (sȧ lôn′)
séance (sā äns′)
sobriquet (sȯ̇ brē kā′)
soirée (swȧ rā′)
sombrero (sŏm brā′rō)
table d'hôte (tā bl′dōt′)
trousseau (tro͞o sō′)
vaudeville (vōd′vĭl)

à la mode (ä *là* mōd′) — in the fashion.
au fait (ō fĕ′) — skillful, expert.
auf wiedersehen (ouf vē′dĕr zā′*en*) — till we meet again.
au revoir (ō rẽ vwȧr′) — till we meet again.
bête noir (bât nwär′) — a bugbear; an object of dread.
blasé (blȧ zā′) — surfeited, used up.
bon jour (bôN zhōōr′) — good day; good morning.
bon mot (bôN mō′) — a witticism; a happy expression.
carte blanche (kärt blänsh′) — full power; unlimited authority.
contre-temps (kôN tr'-täN′) — an awkward accident.
coup d'état (kōō dā tȧ′) — a stroke of policy.
cuisine (kwė zēn′) — a kitchen; also style of cooking.
cul de sac (kü d' sȧk′) — a passage with but one outlet.
debris (dā brē′) — rubbish; ruins.
debut (dā bü′) — a first appearance; a coming out.
de trop (dẽ trȯ′) — out of place.
dishabille (dĭs ȧ bēl′) — undress.
double entendre (dōō bl' äN täN′dr') — double meaning.
éclat (ā klä′) — splendor; striking effect.
élite (ā lēt′) — a selected body of people.
encore (äŋ kōr′) — again; a demand for repetition.
en masse (äN mȧs′) — in a body.
ennui (äŋ nwē′) — a feeling of dissatisfaction; unrest.
en route (äN rōōt′) — on the way.

entrée (äN trā′) — right to enter; entrance.
entre nous (äN tr' nōō′) — between ourselves; in confidence.
esprit de corps (ĕs prē′ dẽ kȯr′) — the animating spirit of a collective body.
faux pas (fō pä′) — a false step; a mistake.
fête (fāt) — a holiday.
garçon (gȧr sôN′) — a boy; frequently a waiter.
naïve (nä ēv′) — having unaffected simplicity.
née (nā) — born (whose maiden name was).
negligee (nĕg lĭ zhā′) — undressed.
noblesse oblige (nô blĕs′ ȯ blēzh′) — rank imposes obligation.
nom de plume (nôN dẽ plüm′) — an assumed name; a pen name.
passé (pä sā′) — worn out.
patois (pȧ twä′) — dialect of the lower classes.
protégé (prō ṭā zhā′) — one protected by another.
rendezvous (räN′dĕ vōō) — a meeting place; a gathering.
résumé (rā zü mā′) — a summing up.
rôle (rōl) — a part in a performance.
savant (sȧ väN′) — a man of science.
tête-à-tête (tāt ȧ tāt′) — face to face; in close conversation.
tout ensemble (tōō tän säN′bl′) — all together.
valet (văl′ĕt) — a personal attendant.
vis à vis (vē zȧ vē′) — facing.
voilà (vwȧ lȧ′) — behold; look.

ad va lō′rem — according to value.
al′i bi (ăl′i bī) — elsewhere; in another place.
an′te bel′lum — before the war.
a pri o ri (ā prĭ ō′rī) — from cause to effect.
bo′na fi′de (fī dē) — in good faith.
de fac′to — from the fact; actually.
De i gra ti a (dē′ī grā′shĭ ȧ) — by the grace of God.
De o vo len′te — God willing.
de pro fun′dis — out of the depths.
e plu′ri bus u num — one out of many.
er rā′tum — an error.
ex of fi′ci o (ŏ fish′ĭ ō) — by virtue of office.
ex par′te — on one side only.
ex tem′pō rē — without premeditation.
fac sim′i lē — a close imitation.
fe stī′na len′te — make haste slowly.
in ex trē′mis — at the point of death.
in cŏg′ni to — unknown.
in lō′co pa ren′tis — in the place of a parent.
in me mo′ri am — in memory.
in stā′tu quo — in the existing state.
in′te rim — in the meanwhile.
lap′sus lin′guae — slip of the tongue.
laus Dē′o — praise to God.
me mōr′i ter — by rote.

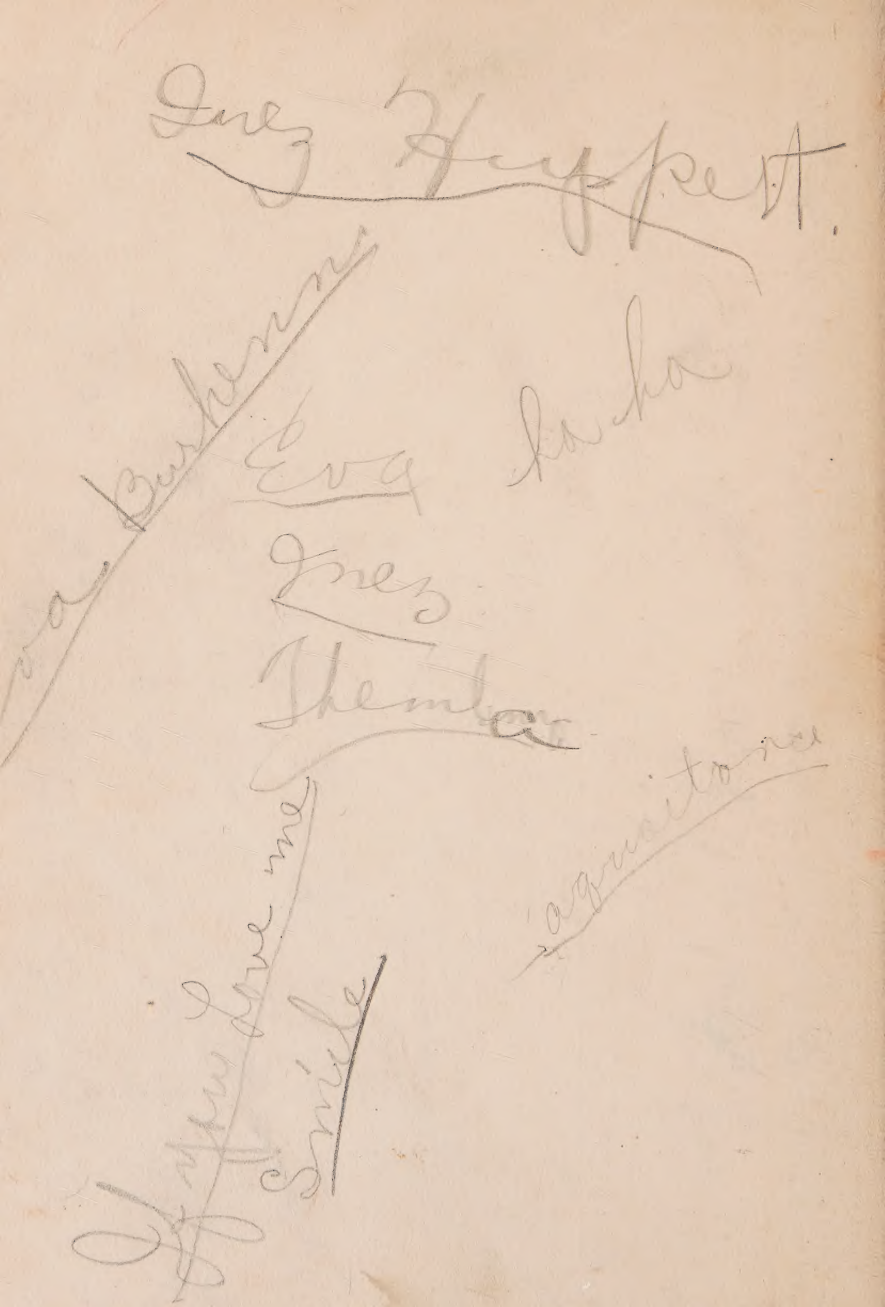
mi răʹbi le dicʹtu — wonderful to be told.
mōʹdus ŏ pĕ răn'dī — manner of operation.
mulʹtum in parʹvo — much in little.
nō lō con tenʹde rē — I do not wish to contend.
nŏl prŏs, or nolle prosʹe qui — unwilling to proceed.
per anʹnum — by the year.
per capʹi ta — by the head.
per cenʹtum (sen) — by the hundred.
per dīʹem — by the day.
per sē — by itself.
post morʹtem — after death.
prīʹma fāʹci e — on the first view.
pro bōʹno pubʹli co — for the public good.
pro rā ta — in proportion.
quid pro quo — an equivalent.
sī ne dī ē — without day.
s ine qua non — an indispensable condition.
ul ti māʹtum — the last condition.
ver bāʹtim — word for word.
vīʹa — by the way.
vīʹce verʹsa — the terms being exchanged.
vī va vōʹce — by the living voice.

SOME COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

Each Abbreviation Must End with a Period

A.B.	Bachelor of Arts.	do.	ditto; the same.
acct.	account.	doz.	dozen.
A.D.	Year of Our Lord.	Dr.	Debtor; Doctor.
A.M.	Before noon.	Esq.	Esquire.
A.M.	Master of Arts.	et al.	and others.
amt.	amount.	e.g.	for example.
anon.	anonymous.	etc.	and so forth.
ans.	answer.	Feb.	February.
Apr.	April.	Fri.	Friday.
Atty.	Attorney.	ft.	foot or feet.
Aug.	August.	gal.	gallon.
Ave.	Avenue.	Gen.	General.
bal.	balance.	Gov.	Governor.
bbl.	barrel.	Hon.	Honorable.
B.C.	Before Christ.	i.e.	that is.
Bro.	Brother.	in.	inch.
bu.	bushel.	inst.	present month.
Capt.	Captain.	Jan.	January.
Co.	Company.	Jr.	Junior.
Col.	Colonel.	lb.	pound.
C.O.D.	Collect on delivery.	Lieut.	Lieutenant.
cwt.	hundredweight.	LL.D.	Doctor of Laws.
D.D.	Doctor of Divinity.	M.	Noon; one thousand.
Dec.	December.	Maj.	Major.

M.C.	Member of Congress.
M.D.	Doctor of Medicine.
mdse.	merchandise.
Messrs.	Gentlemen.
mo.	month.
Mon.	Monday.
Mr.	Mister.
Mrs.	Mistress.
ms.	manuscript.
Mt.	Mountain.
N.B.	Note well.
Nov.	November.
No.	Number.
Oct.	October.
oz.	ounce.
Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy.
P.M.	Afternoon; Postmaster.
P.O.	Postoffice.
Pres.	President.
Prof.	Professor.
pro tem.	for the time being.
P.S.	Postscript.
pt.	pint.
qt.	quart.
Rev.	Reverend.
rec'd.	received.
p.	page.
R.R.	Railroad.
Sat.	Saturday.
Sec.	Secretary; second.
Sr.	Senior.
Sen.	Senator.
Sept.	September.
St.	Saint; Street.
Sun.	Sunday.
Supt.	Superintendent.
Thurs.	Thursday.
Tues.	Tuesday.
ult.	last month.
U.S.	United States.
U.S.A.	United States of America; Army.
U.S.N.	United States Navy.
viz.	namely.
vol.	volume.
Wed.	Wednesday.
yd.	yard.
&	and.
vs.	versus.



AL
DVS